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HISTORY

OF THE CONTINENT OF

A U S T R A L I A

AND THE ISLAND OF

T A S M A N I A

(1787 TO 1870)

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS

BY

MARCUS CLARKE.



F. F. BAILLIERE, MELBOURNE,

Publisher in Ordinary to the Victorian Government.

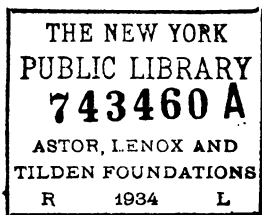
1877.

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1. Australia - Hist.
2. Tasmania - Hist.



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1878

~~William Thomas~~

PREFATORY NOTE.

THIS BOOK is written principally for the use of Australian Schools.

It attempts to give a clear and succinct statement of the principal events in the colonisation and settlement of the Continent of Australia and the Island of Tasmania. The narrative commences with the landing of Captain Arthur Phillip in 1787, and traces the rise and progress of the Colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, and Queensland to the close of the year 1870.

Care has been taken to avoid giving undue prominence to the history of any one of these parts of the empire; the aim has been to make the book a history of the Australian Nation.

The method of paragraphing is the same as that followed by the latest English text books. Each paragraph is numbered—the numbers being repeated for reference when

needful—and the names of notable men and the dates of notable events are printed in italics.

A Chronological Index will be found at the end of the work.

The compiler desires to acknowledge the valuable assistance he has received from Mr. J. J. Shillinglaw and Mr. R. P. Whitworth, in the collection of literary material and the selection and arrangement of facts.

HISTORY OF AUSTRALIA.

1. During the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, in the year 1768, Captain *James Cook*, the famous navigator, was appointed by the British Government to take charge of an expedition to the South Seas, which was the first of his three remarkable voyages round the world. This expedition was organised for the purpose of taking certain astronomical observations, and making discoveries in the North and South Pacific Oceans. Captain Cook was accompanied by Mr. *Green*, as astronomer, Dr. *Solander*, as botanist, and Mr. *Joseph Banks*, afterwards knighted for his eminent scientific services.

2. It was known that the Portuguese, Spaniards, and Dutch had discovered, named, and partly explored great islands in the Southern Ocean. The history of these discoveries does not now concern us. It is sufficient to say that the evidence appears to be conclusive that the island continent known to the Dutch as *New Holland*, and eventually called AUSTRALIA by Captain Matthew *Flinders* (who was the first to sail round it), was discovered by

Guillaume le Testu, a native of Grasse, in Provençal France; and that a map bearing his name and the date of 1542 has recently been found by Mr. R. H. Major, of the British Museum, which is thought to set the question of priority of discovery at rest.

3. Captain Cook was instructed to visit this "Great South Land" on the conclusion of the labours of the astronomers, and to report upon it. His *first Australian land-fall* was made on the south coast, to the west of *Cape Howe*, on the 18th April, 1770, and in honour of the lieutenant who first descried it from the masthead of the *Endeavour* he gave it the name of *Point Hicks*.* Shortly afterwards Cook landed on the eastern shore of the continent, at a spot which from its luxuriant herbage was named *Botany Bay*. Further observation showed the surrounding country to be fertile, and Cook, giving to the land he had explored the name of *New South Wales*, took possession of it in the name of the English Crown, made a chart of a portion of the eastern coast, and returned home. His report led the Government to consider the opportunity afforded to England of enlarging her empire.

4. Now, in 1776, eight years after the first voyage of Cook, an event occurred which was at once a reason for, and an aid to, the settlement of a new British colony. Great Britain was in that year deprived of certain possessions which she had held in America, and to which it had been the custom to banish persons convicted of offences against the law. These persons were employed by

* The headland called Cape Conran on the charts of the present day, and not Cape Everard as is commonly supposed, is thought to be identical with this Point.

the American colonists as labourers, and in many instances fulfilled their term of punishment to become thereafter honest and independent.

The loss of the American possessions had the effect of crowding the gaols of England with wrongdoers, of a sort which experience had shown could not only be themselves reformed, but during the process of reformation be made useful to those who reformed them. The Government, therefore, having resolved to make a settlement in New South Wales, determined to send a number of prisoners as servants to the settlers.

5. On the 13th May, 1787, the First Fleet set sail for the shores of the new colony. It consisted of eleven ships, which carried supplies for two years, and had on board 1044 persons, including 696 prisoners. The names of the principal vessels were the *Sirius*, frigate, and the *Supply*, armed tender, the first-named having on board the Commander, Captain Arthur Phillip. It would have been difficult to find a better man for the post. A sailor from the age of fourteen years, Arthur Phillip was thoroughly master of his profession. His courage had been tried in several engagements, and his natural tastes made him, during his leisure, a successful farmer. Among those of Phillip's officers who became afterwards notable were Captain John Hunter, Major Robert Ross, Lieutenant Philip Gidley King, and Lieut.-Colonel David Collins.

6. Phillip sighted the coast of New South Wales on the 3rd of January, 1788, and landed in Botany Bay on the 8th. Defects in the harbour, however, de-

terminated him upon seeking another spot for the foundation of the city. He removed to *Port Jackson*, so named by Cook after the seaman who first discovered it, and fixed upon a site which he named *Sydney Cove*, in honour of Thomas Townsend, *Viscount Sydney*, Secretary of State. The natives here were so frank and courageous in their bearing that Phillip named one of the inlets *Manly Bay* in their honour. The name is still retained.

7. Preparations were made for final removal to Sydney Cove, when, on the morning of the 24th of January, the fleet was thrown into great alarm by the appearance of two ships flying French colours. Phillip, however, came to the conclusion that the vessels were—as those of Cook had been—on a voyage of discovery, and did not consider it needful to delay his departure. The event proved the accuracy of his surmise. It was discovered on the 25th that the strangers were the *Boussole* and the *Astrolabe*, under the conduct of Monsieur *De la Pérouse*, a navigator scarcely less famous than Cook himself.

The fact was that the French intended to take possession of the country, and were only prevented from doing so by the earlier arrival of Phillip. *La Pérouse*, however, met the English sailors on friendly terms. Two days afterwards, on the 26th January, 1788, the British flag was hoisted on the shore of Australia, and the settlers drank to the health of the new colony.

8. The 7th February witnessed the ceremony of the establishment of a regular form of government. On a space cleared for the purpose, the whole colony was assembled. The Governor's commission, the Act of Parliament estab-

lishing a court of judicature, and the patents empowering persons to convene and hold such courts, were read. A triple volley of musketry followed, and Arthur Phillip stepped forward to address the people.

9. The utterance of Governor Phillip is so strangely prophetic of the future history of the land of your birth, that an attempt is made to condense it here. Addressing his fellow-adventurers as Friends and Associates, Governor Phillip spoke words of hope to the banished prisoners, and of encouragement to the voluntary exiles. Having briefly sketched the voyage which had passed, he touched upon the motives of the enterprise. They had come to found a new empire. "That which Frobisher, Raleigh, Delaware, and Gates did for America," said he, "is that which we are here met to do for Australia." Grand, he averred, was the prospect which lay before the youthful nation! This little band of Englishmen occupied the first position both in regard to time and influence in a country most fertile, rich in climate, and blessed with all the bounties which nature could confer. "The sons of this exiled troop would be the first to explore its remote regions; to discover its rivers and inland waters, to subdue its forests, to render accessible its mountains, to make pathways through its deserts, to throw open this highly favoured land to the occupation of mankind. To the first settlers belonged the privilege of transmitting to a great nation a country possessing fertile plains, tempting only the slightest labours of the husbandman to produce in abundance the fairest and richest fruits; a country owning interminable pastures, the future home of flocks and herds innumerable; a country hiding in its bosom mineral wealth already known

to be so great as to rival those treasures which fiction loves to describe."

Consider that this speech was made only 89 years ago—that is to say, that the grandfathers of many of you were men in the prime of life, that the place where it was uttered was a wilderness, and that the people who heard it were but 1500 in number. Call to mind that you are now a member of a nation consisting of nearly two millions of souls; a nation that, together with all the comforts of English life—universities, libraries, picture galleries, and pleasure grounds—enjoys privileges of social and political freedom which are yet unknown in the native land of Arthur Phillip's comrades. Reflect upon these things, and you will appreciate the words of the first Australian colonist, and feel an honest and manly pride in the country of your birth.

10. On the 14th February, Philip Gidley King, second lieutenant of the *Sirius* [5], with 25 men, was sent to *Norfolk Island*, a spot recommended by Cook as a place of settlement. Phillip intended to use this island both as a storehouse and a place of banishment for refractory prisoners. King landed, and at once commenced to grow cotton, corn, and flax. The island was most fertile, and King's report was so favourable that Phillip sent him a reinforcement of 69 people.

Early in March, the French ships, which had been waiting for favouring breezes, set sail. They left behind them a melancholy record of their visit in the shape of the body of Father *Le Receveur*, who had come out in the *Astrolabe* as naturalist to the expedition, and who died from the effects of wounds received in a conflict with the

natives of the Navigators Islands. Phillip erected a memorial over his burial place. His was the second white man's grave in Australia. The first was that of *Forbes Sutherland*, a seaman of Cook's expedition. *La Pérouse*—whose sad fate is a romance of the sea, which must be read elsewhere—never returned from this voyage; he was wrecked on one of the islands of the New Hebrides, and the relics of his expedition were found in 1827 by Captain *Dillon*, and are preserved in the Museum in Paris.

11. The coast to the northward of Sydney Heads was speedily explored, and friendly relations entered into with the natives. Two expeditions into the interior confirmed the good opinion formed of the land, but the natives having been attacked by some of the settlers, retaliated by spearing some men who were cutting rushes. This encounter, which was the *first* of a series of hostilities between the colonists and aborigines to which we shall often have occasion to refer, took place in the month of May, at a place called *Rushcutters' Bay*.

The result of Phillip's explorations was the settlement of the adjacent country. The tract of land which he inspected he named *County Cumberland*. It was bounded on the west by *Carmarthen* and *Lansdown Hills*, and on the south by *Botany Bay*.

12. A serious loss now occurred. The whole of the horned cattle—four cows and two bulls—escaped into the bush and were lost. It is necessary to note this fact, because the event, though the cause of much privation to the first settlers, was afterwards the means whereby some of the most fertile lands in the colony were discovered and utilised.

The rest of the year was spent in the formation of the City of Sydney. Streets were traced, sites appropriated for public buildings, and a farm was established at *Parramatta*. As no lime had been yet discovered, the first houses were built of cabbage-palm wood or of wattle boughs interlaced and daubed with clay. In December the keel of the *first vessel* built in the colony was laid. She was designed for conveying provisions to Parramatta, and was called the *Rose Hill Packet*. It is worth remembering that a prisoner—one James Daley—at this time asserted that he had found *gold* on the land between the settlement and the bay, and was severely punished for deceit.

1789. 13. The month of July in the following year (1789) was made remarkable by the discovery of a large river named the *Hawkesbury*. The joy with which this discovery was hailed soon disappeared before the anxiety consequent upon a succession of misfortunes. Sicknes prostrated as many as 500 persons at one time. Early in the year (February) a violent tornado had occurred at Norfolk Island [10]. Whole forests were uprooted. The public granary was levelled to the ground, and the vale which formed part of the gardens flooded with water. The news of this untoward event induced Phillip to put the colony on short allowance of food. Provision for two years had been landed and stored, but the rats had destroyed much of the stock, and the devastation at Norfolk Island gave reasonable grounds for the apprehension of famine. It may be interesting to note that the entire live stock of the colony at this time consisted of 2 bulls, 5 cows, 1 horse, 3 mares, 3 colts, 29 sheep, 19 goats, 74 pigs, 5 rabbits, 18 turkeys, 29 geese, 35 ducks, and 210 fowls.

It had been arranged in England, before the departure of the fleet, that the settlement should never be left without twelve months' provisions in the Government Stores, so that the arrival of the store-ship was daily looked for. The anxiety of the colonists took visible form in the shape of the *first signal staff* erected in the colony.

No ship arriving, Phillip relieved the demand made upon the stores at Sydney by despatching 280 persons to
1790. Norfolk Island in the *Sirius*. The voyage proved fatal to the vessel which had borne the Governor to the scene of his operations. The *Sirius* was driven on the rocks and destroyed, passengers and crew being saved. On hearing of this fresh disaster, Phillip sent the *Supply* to Batavia, with orders to purchase provisions from the Dutch. The voyage was expected to last six months, and there was in the public store but provision for eight months. A council was held. It was resolved that all live stock be held the property of the State for the common use; that all private boats be surrendered, and employed in fishing; that all suspected persons be locked up from sunset to sunrise; and that martial law be proclaimed, justice being administered by a court of officers, the concurrence of five being necessary to pass sentence of death.

Nor did Phillip himself shrink from bearing his share of the public calamity. He surrendered his private stock of flour for public use, and when a visiting officer went to dine at Government House he was expected to bring his loaf with him!

14. On the 3rd of June, however, the help so long looked for came. The *Lady Juliana*, ten months out from Plymouth, arrived, and gave good reason for the delay. A fast

sailing vessel—H.M.S. *Guardian*—had been duly despatched for the new colony, but she struck against an iceberg and had to put back to the Cape for repairs, where the *Lady Juliana* had also been delayed transshipping stores from the disabled vessel. On the 20th, the famine was effectually relieved by the arrival of the *Justinian*, and a few days after came three transports, bringing a large number of prisoners and a detachment of troops raised specially for service in the colony, and called the *New South Wales Corps*.

The formation of the New South Wales Corps was, both in a moral and political sense, the most ill-advised and unfortunate measure. In process of time, "owing to the system of traffic in rum, members of the corps were," says Dr. Lang, "banded together on every suitable occasion to maintain by violence or injustice what they had obtained by the sacrifice of honour." This statement may appear harsh, but the Corps necessarily filled a large space in the public eye, and it is well known how patronage was at that time suffered to disgrace the profession of arms.

15. Relieved from the prospect of death by hunger, Phillip had to encounter other dangers. The prisoners and the natives both became troublesome. The former endeavoured to escape—not unfrequently succeeding—and the latter displayed a marked hostility to the settlers. Several skirmishes took place, and on one occasion the Governor himself, while attempting to pacify some turbulent blacks, was wounded in the neck by a spear.

The work of settlement, however, still progressed. Grants of land were made to deserving persons. Several

prisoners were set free. The first freed received two acres of cleared land, and a house built at the Government expense. Despite a brief season of privation early in the year 1791, agriculture flourished. A thousand bushels of wheat and 500 bushels of maize were reaped at Norfolk Island, and at Parramatta 700 acres of land were under cultivation. At the end of 1791, when the settlement had been established four years, the public live stock consisted of 1 aged stallion, 1 mare, 2 young stallions, 2 colts, 16 cows, 2 calves, 1 ram, 50 ewes, 6 lambs, 1 boar, 14 sows, and 22 pigs. The cultivated ground at Sydney and Parramatta amounted to nearly 1000 acres, of which 300 acres were under maize, 40 of wheat, 6 of barley, 1 of oats, 4 of vines, and 86 of garden ground, besides 17 under culture by the soldiers of the colonial corps.

The first free immigrant who obtained a grant of land was a German named *Schöffner*, who had come out to cultivate tobacco. His grant of 50 acres in the town of Sydney was surrendered for 20 gallons of rum in 1807. Had he retained it for a few years, he could have sold it for at least £100,000.

1792. An abundant harvest followed in this year, and the first warrant of emancipation was issued to the celebrated pickpocket, George Barrington, whose remarkable story has made him the hero of more than one work of fiction. *Gov. Phillip resigns*

1793. In 1793, 3470 acres of land had been transferred to settlers, and 1012 acres were under cultivation for the Government. Transports arrived with free citizens, agriculturists, farm implements, and seed. An American

vessel, sent down from Rhode Island by her speculative owners with miscellaneous cargo, opened the *first trade* with a foreign nation. In August, the *first church* was built; it was made of wattle and daub, and cost £40. The erection of this building was due to Mr. *Johnson*, the Church of England chaplain to the First Fleet. It is worth noticing that this gentleman was the first to introduce the *orange tree* at Kissing Point. When, on the 11th December, 1792, Phillip took leave of the city which he had founded, he had the satisfaction to leave behind him a prosperous people and an honoured name.

16. The government now devolved upon Major Francis Grose, commandant of the New South Wales Corps. Grose administered the affairs of the settlement during two years. Under his rule the colony made steady progress, though the uncertain arrival of store-ships on one or two occasions reduced the ration issued from the Government stores to starvation point, and the fact that Great Britain was at war with France rendered the seas dangerous for vessels flying the English flag. Grose, baffled in an attempt to despatch a ship to Bengal, succeeded in getting supplies from Batavia, and towards the end of the year the American vessel [15] returned with a consort, laden with spirits and provisions.

1794. In January of 1794 the first settlers established themselves on the Hawkesbury River. Unsuccessful attempts were at various times made by Lieutenant Dawes, Captain Trench, Captain Paterson (1793), Hacking (1794), Bass (1796), and others, to pass the Blue Mountains, which confined the colony to a limit of some 40 miles. It was reported to the Government, in May, that the population had

increased to 4414. In September, the four gentlemen generally known as "the Scotch martyrs"—Messrs. Muir, Palmer, Skirving, and Margarot—arrived in the colony under sentence of the law for sedition. Their story belongs to Scottish History, and is an example of an age of bigotry now happily almost passed away.

17. On the 13th December, Grose embarked for Europe, and Captain Paterson [16] assumed command until
1795. the arrival of Governor Hunter [5] on the 17th September, 1795. Governor Hunter's first act was to order a general numbering of the population of Sydney, Parramatta, and the Hawkesbury. In November, a *small printing press*, which had been brought to the colony by Phillip, was *first made use of* to print official orders. The printer was a young man named *George Howe*. The result of his labours—the *first book* printed in the colony—is known as the "*Acts and Orders of Governor King*." In this year the cattle which had escaped at the first settlement were discovered [12]. They had increased to 60. head, and were found in that fertile grazing land called the *Cowpastures*, 50 miles from the settlement.

A curious comparison may be made as to the prices of stock in the colony at this time. A cow cost about £80, and a horse £90; a sheep of the Cape breed, £7 10s.; a breeding sow, £5; geese and turkeys fetched £1 1s. each, and ducks 10s. a couple; mutton was 2s. a pound, goats' flesh 1s. 6d., and butter 3s.; wheat sold for 12s. a bushel, and barley for 10s.; green tea was 16s. a pound, raw sugar 1s. 6d., and soap, 2s. So late as March, 1798, 22s. were paid at a public sale for a common cup and saucer!

1796. In January of the following year the *first dramatic performance* took place: Two American vessels, one from Rhode Island and one from Boston, brought down provisions and merchandise, which were eagerly purchased. Police arrangements were perfected, and a log prison erected. The next year saw the *first windmill* and a strong **1797.** *bridge* over the Duck River. The year 1797 is also notable for the foundation of the business of *sheep-breeding*, to which Australia owes so much of her consideration and wealth.

18. John Macarthur, who had come to the colony (in 1790) as paymaster of the New South Wales Corps [14], imported from the Cape three rams and five ewes; his success induced him to, shortly afterwards, seek and obtain the aid of the British Government. In 1803, this "Father of the Colony," as he was styled, brought to England, packed in casks, the first sample of Australian wool. In 1811, only 167 lbs. were exported. In 1834, when Macarthur died, the export had reached 4,347,610 lbs.!

19. The *River Hunter* was discovered by Lieutenant *Shortland*, and a *sealfield*, afterwards a source of great gain to its owners, was named *Newcastle*. During the next two years there is little to record of social interest, save contests with the natives, and the unceasing, but generally ineffectual, efforts of some of the prisoners to escape from confinement, under the wild idea that they might reach China overland!

20. The years 1796 to 1799, however, mark an important epoch in the history of the settlement, **1796-9.** the epoch of maritime discovery by the colonists themselves.

There were at this time in New South Wales two adventurous and daring young men—Matthew *Flinders*, a midshipman, and George *Bass*, the surgeon, of H.M.S. *Reliance*, who had arrived in the colony with Hunter. Both were eager to explore the unknown seas and lands about them. Bass's first exploit was an attempt, in 1796, to climb over the range called the *Blue Mountains*. Having armed his feet and hands with iron hooks, he made repeated and desperate efforts to pass the craggy precipices and yawning caverns, but after fifteen days of unparalleled fatigue was compelled to return. (Although there is very little doubt that a prisoner named Wilson partly accomplished the feat in 1799, the Blue Mountains were not fairly crossed till the year 1813.) In March of the same year, Bass and Flinders put to sea in a boat eight feet long, named the *Tom Thumb*, and discovered *Illawarra*, one of the finest districts in the country. On their return Bass persuaded the Governor to give him the use of a whale-boat, and with six men provisioned for six weeks, he set out to make the most important discovery which had yet been made since the settlement of Sydney.

21. One of the Dutch voyagers previously mentioned, Abel Jansen *Tasman*, had, in 1642, named that portion of the Australian coast which he had seen, *Van Diemen's Land*, after Antony Van Diemen, the Governor of the Dutch settlements in the South Seas. This territory is known to you as *Tasmania*, but it was called Van Diemen's Land until the year 1856. Tasmania had been visited since the time of Tasman by other persons, notably by the French Admiral Bruni *d'Entrecasteaux*, of the *Recherche*, when in

search of La Pérouse [10]; *Bruni Island* and *d'Entrecasteaux Channel* were named after this officer, and the *Huon River* after his companion Huon Kermadec, who commanded the *Esperance*. Though Tasman, d'Entrecasteaux and the rest considered Tasmania to be part of the continent of Australia, Captain Cook inclined to the belief that it was an island, and Governor Hunter shared his opinion. It was reserved for Bass to prove the truth of these conjectures.

22. Proceeding southward, Bass doubled Cape Howe [3], and, passing *Wilson's Promontory*, discovered the harbour of **1798.** *Western Port* (on the 4th January, 1798), thus adding 300 miles of coasts explored to the charts, and satisfying himself that a strait divided Tasmania from the mainland. In October of the same year he confirmed his conjectures by a voyage taken with Flinders in a larger vessel, the schooner *Norfolk*. During this expedition the entrance to the *River Tamar*—named by Hunter, on their return, *Port Dabrymple*—was discovered, and the *River Derwent* explored so far as *Sullivan's Cove*, the present site of *Hobart Town*. It may be here noted that four years before [1794] Captain John Hayes, of the Bombay marine, had examined d'Entrecasteaux Channel and the Derwent, and that Flinders sailed by Hayes' charts, which however, were found often incorrect. The *Norfolk* sailed round the island safely, and Port Jackson was reached in January, 1799, the discoveries reported, and the sea between Tasmania and the continent justly named after its discoverer, *Bass Strait*.

23. Captain Tobias Furneaux, in H.M.S. *Adventure*, had visited Tasmania in 1793, and gave it as his opinion

that no strait existed between the island and New Holland "but a very deep bay." Bass settled the question in 1798, and a group of islands in Bass Straits received the name of Furneaux. In the year 1797, a ship called the *Sydney Cove*, commanded by Captain Hamilton, bound from India to Sydney, started a butt-end when off this group, and was run ashore between Preservation and Rum Islands. Mr. Clarke, the supercargo, the chief mate and fifteen of the crew determined to try and reach Sydney in the long boat. They were wrecked on the mainland south of Cape Howe, and were, therefore, probably the *first Europeans* who ever set foot on the shores of *Victoria*. In their attempt to reach Sydney overland, a distance of nearly four hundred miles, they suffered great hardships, and most of them perished from privation or at the hands of the natives. Mr. Clarke, with one sailor and a lascar, alone reached Port Jackson. Some months afterwards Captain Hamilton and the remainder of the crew were rescued by the *Francis*, a schooner sent down for the purpose; and Flinders saw portions of the scattered beams, timbers, and cargo of the *Sydney Cove* in 1798. It is noteworthy that this shipwrecked party first gave information of the coal cliffs near Hat Hill [Bulli].

24. The end of Bass and Flinders was unhappy. Bass
1801. is believed to have perished a captive in the mines of Peru, whither, after his exploration with Flinders, he went voyaging from Sydney on adventurous business of his own, and Flinders was scarcely more fortunate. The English Government having received the report of his success, and recognising his talents and services, in 1801 refitted the

sloop of war ^x~~Ænophon~~ for further Australian discoveries, altering her name to the *Investigator*, and placing him in command. Robert *Brown*, the father of English botanists, went with him as naturalist, Mr. *Bauer* was the natural history painter, Mr. W. *Westall* was the landscape painter, and the famous Arctic navigator, Sir John *Franklin*, was one of his midshipmen.

The *Investigator* sailed from England, 18th July, 1801, made Cape *Léuwin* in December, and after exploring the *Recherche Archipelago*, and the head of the Great Australian Bight, ranged along the unexplored Southern Coast, and discovered *Port Lincoln*, *Spencer's Gulf*, *Encounter Bay*, and *St. Vincent Gulf*, where *Adelaide* is now situated. At *Encounter Bay* Flinders fell in with two French ships sent by Napoleon I., on a like errand to his own. The commander of the expedition, *Nicolas Baudin*, met Flinders with expressions of friendship. The pair exchanged information, and by the influence of Flinders, Baudin was by-and-bye most hospitably entertained at Sydney.

1802. Continuing his voyage, on the 26th April 1802 he unexpectedly entered the "vast piece of water" now called *Port Phillip*, and congratulated himself on an important discovery. From the top of Arthur's Seat he viewed Western Port [22], and from the summit of the *You Yangs* (Station Peak) on the opposite shore, saw the fine plains of the interior, wondering all the time that so large a sheet of water should have so small an outlet, and speculating on the future settlement "which, doubtless, will be founded hereafter."

He was in error as to his priority of discovery. Subse-

quent to his leaving England the tender *Lady Nelson*, which had been constructed on the new principle of a sliding keel, invented by Admiral Schank (from whom *Cape Schank* is named), had been sent out to Sydney in command of Lieut. James Grant. Taking advantage of the result attained by Bass [22], he was the first to sail through Bass Straits, and had thus coasted the land from Cape Northumberland to Wilson's Promontory [22]. This remarkable headland—the southernmost point of Australia—was named by Governor Hunter, at the request of Flinders, after his friend Mr. John Wilson; the same gentleman to whom *White*, the Surgeon-General of the colony, dedicated his “Account of a Voyage to New South Wales.”

On arrival in Sydney Grant reported that he had seen an opening in the coast-line, one headland of which he had named after Sir Evan Nepean, the Secretary to the Admiralty. Grant resigned the command of the tender to Lieut. John Murray, and King sent that officer down from Sydney to explore the inlet. Thus it happened that ten weeks before the visit of Flinders, Murray had entered Port Phillip Heads. The country reminded him of Greenwich Park, and *Arthur's Seat* recalled the hill near Edinburgh to his memory. It is but the other day [4th March, 1875], that the oldest officer in the Royal Navy died—Captain Daniel Lye—who was a lad with Grant and Murray when these explorations took place.

25. Having refitted, Flinders sailed again from Sydney 22nd July, 1802. He discovered *Port Curtis* and *Port Bowen*; spent 105 days in exploring the *Gulf of Carpentaria* and *Arnheim Bay*, and proceeding thence to Timor, circumnavigating

gated Australia for the first time, and returned to Sydney. Here the Investigator was condemned as quite unseaworthy. Ardently desiring to return to England to procure another ship in which to continue his labours (especially the survey of Torres Strait, the future importance of which he already saw), he and his shipmates took passage in the *Porpoise*, which was homeward bound. They sailed on 10th August, 1803, and, seven days afterwards, were cast away on the Barrier Reef, with the *Cato*, which sailed in company.

The story of this shipwreck is quite remarkable in the long record of disasters at sea, but must be read elsewhere. Flinders made his way back to Sydney, 700 miles, in a six-oared cutter, and subsequently rescued his 80 companions from their perilous position on the reef.

26. Unwilling to waste time, he sought and obtained from Governor King the loan of a crazy schooner named the *Cumberland*, of 29 tons burthen. In this little vessel he proposed to make the voyage to England. He departed from Sydney, and all went well until the *Cumberland* touched at the *Mauritius*, at that time in the possession of France. The war between France and England was raging, and the Governor of the island, General de Caën, notwithstanding the French Government passport given for the commander of the Investigator, chose to consider Flinders a spy, and made him and his ship's company prisoners, seizing the books and charts of his Australian explorations. Here Flinders was cruelly detained for more than six years. Meantime the account of the voyage of Baudin [24] was published, and until the true state of the case was made known to the world the French claimed the credit of the discovery

of the whole of the South Coast of Australia from Wilson's Promontory to the Leuwin. Indignant geographers have long since done justice to the "most generous, most learned, and yet most modest" of the Australian explorers—Matthew Flinders. He returned home, passed four years in writing the account of his discoveries, and died at the age of 40, on the 19th July, 1814, the day on which his volumes were published.

27. In the latter part of 1799, and the early part of 1800, there had arrived in the colony of New South Wales a great number of persons who, though prisoners of the Crown, were men of superior station, and guilty of offences against the Government policy, as distinguished from offences against social law. These men, and their descendants, played so important a part in the future career of the colony, that their arrival is a matter to be noted. Among them may be singled out for recollection Henry *Fulton*, a clergyman of the Church of England; William *Harold*, a clergyman of the Church of Rome; and Joseph *Holt*, one of the leaders of an army of Irishmen who, in 1797-8, had risen against the British rule in Ireland. These banished men met with others of their class, and together formed a society superior to that of the convicts, and inferior to that of the military officers and free settlers. The arrival of these men caused the establishment of the *first volunteer corps*. Two companies of fifty men each were embodied, one at Sydney, and the other at Parramatta. They were called the *Loyal Associated Corps*, and a captain and two lieutenants were appointed to each. Governor Hunter had quitted the colony in September, 1800, and transferred

the government to Captain King [10], who had been the first commandant of Norfolk Island under Phillip. In the following year the harbour of Western Port [22] was surveyed, and the *first cargo of coal* from the *Coal River*, now known as the *Hunter*, sent out of the colony. It was sold at the Cape of Good Hope and fetched £6 a ton. The next year saw the first issue of the *Sydney Gazette*. It was conducted by George Howe [17], and was merely the medium for the utterance of Government orders, and the publication of such intelligence as the Government judged fit should be known.

28. In this year *Tasmania was colonised from Sydney*.

// 1803. On the 11th June, 1803, the *Lady Nelson* was sent down with a detachment of fifteen persons, under the command of Lieutenant *Bowen*. They set up their rude huts at *Risdon Cove*, a place which had been named by Hayes [22], and explored by Flinders and Bass. This little party was joined by another under the following circumstances.

29. Murray and Flinders had, as we have seen [24], drawn attention to the noble sheet of water, which the former had named Port King in honour of the Governor, but which, at the request of the latter, was called Port Phillip. It was thought to be a desirable spot for settlement. The reports sent home by King were considered sufficiently favourable to induce the English Government to found another penal colony. Accordingly two ships, the *Calcutta*, man-of-war, and the *Ocean*, transport, carrying some 570 persons, 367 of whom were prisoners, were sent out. The command was entrusted to Lieut.-Colonel David Collins, formerly judge-advocate of Sydney [5], who had won the favour of Lord

Sydney, the Secretary for the Colonies, by a handsome dedication attached to his "Account of New South Wales."

After a voyage of six months they made the coast about Port Phillip Heads, and landed the whole party on the 16th October, 1803, on the shores of the Bay, near the place now called *Sorrento*. The exact spot lies between the two points named the *Sisters*. Collins wrote his first despatch from *Sullivan's Bay*, a name he transferred to his next anchorage in Tasmania. Both names were bestowed in honour of *John Sullivan*, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

The selection of this locality is unaccountable and the want of effort to explore the coast line to penetrate the country or to discover permanent water, has laid Collins open to the reproach of interested motives. He and his officers pronounced the place unpromising and unproductive. He sought from King, who was held to be Governor-in-Chief, permission to remove to Tasmania.

Now, in the month of November, 1802, Governor King had sent down Charles *Grimes*, the surveyor-general of the colony, in a small vessel named the *Cumberland* (the same in which Flinders was made prisoner in the Isle of France), with orders to "walk round" Port Phillip. Grimes was accompanied by Lieutenant Charles *Robbins*, of H.M.S. *Buffalo*, Mr. James *Meehan*, and Mr. James *Fleming*, who aided him in the survey. At Sea Elephant Bay [King Island] on the 3rd of December, Grimes fell in with the French expedition under Baudin [26], to whom he carried a despatch from the Governor, warning the French commander off the coast. "I shall not even attempt to dissemble," wrote King, "for such is the nature of my instructions, that I must oppose

by all the means in my power the execution of the project you are suspected of being about, viz., to form a French settlement on the south coast of Australia or in Tasmania." Grimes and Robbins having executed their orders, and seen the Frenchman depart, passed through the Heads into the Bay, and anchored at the spot where the settlement was afterwards formed by Collins. From this point Grimes explored the whole of the shores of Port Phillip, *Geelong* and *Corio Bays*, and, in his whale-boat, pulled up the *Saltwater* and the *Yarra* Rivers as far as what is now known as the Falls, near Studley Park. This interesting exploration discovered several "runs" of fresh water around the bays, and determined the various physical features of the country. The report he made on his return to Sydney has not yet been found in the colonial records; but, so late as January, 1877, his original map was disinterred from an obscurity of 73 years in the Survey-office, at Sydney, and, without doubt, gives the credit of the discovery of the river falling into the head of Port Phillip Bay, and of the exploration of its shores, to Grimes. The endless disputes of Batman and Fawcner on this point are, therefore, at once disposed of; and putting aside the doubtful stories of the discovery of the Yarra by prisoners who escaped from Collins's settlement, Mr. Grimes is certainly entitled to the credit of having been the first to view the "ever-flowing" Yarra.

The unfavourable report of the country made by him, added influence to the request of Collins. Orders were given for the removal of the settlement.

30. The people and the stores were re-embarked, and at daylight on 30th January, 1804, the vessels sailed for Tas-

1804. mania, where Collins selected a spot at Sullivan's Cove on the banks of the Derwent, ten miles from the settlement founded by Bowen [28], and now the site of *Hobart Town*. The historian of the expedition, Lieutenant Tuckey, notes the fact of the departure in these words:—"The kangaroo seems to reign undisturbed lord of the soil; a dominion which, by the evacuation of Port Phillip, he is likely to retain for ages!" It is a noteworthy fact that the first export of Port Phillip dates from this time. The *Calcutta* took home a cargo of 150 pieces of what mariners call "compass timber," an old sea term for timber used for the "knees" and "bends" in ship building.

One of the free persons on board the *Ocean* who landed at Port Phillip Heads was a boy of 11 years of age, named John Pascoe Fawkner. He lived to recross Bass Straits in 1835, and died 4th September, 1869, at the age of 76, having witnessed the establishment of a nation on the "barren shores" of Port Phillip Bay.

Another noteworthy fact of the settlement at the Heads is found in the diary of the Rev. Mr. Knopwood, the chaplain to the expedition. "On the 5th November," says the chaplain, "Sergeant Thomas's wife was delivered of a boy, the first child of European parents born at Port Phillip; the boy received the name of Hobart." *Hobart Thomas* was thus the first native-born Victorian.

While Collins was camped on the shores of Port Phillip Bay, several of the convicts made their escape; one of these was a man named William Buckley, whose story as "the wild white man" is familiar to Australian readers, though it is not commonly known that he was one of those implicated

in the conspiracy among the soldiers at Gibraltar to assassinate the Duke of Kent. Some of these runaways died in the bush, one of them is thought to have made his way as far as the Yarra—some returned to find the settlement deserted, and perished on the beach, where is now a watering place, the resort of thousands of pleasure seekers. Buckley fell in with the blacks, was received into their tribe, and lived among them 32 years, till 1835, when he was found by the first permanent settlers, having lost his language and sunk to the level of the savage. He afterwards became useful to the white colonists as an interpreter, and died in Hobart Town in 1856. Little reliance can be placed on Buckley's statement that one or two unknown vessels passed into the Bay during the time of his stay among the natives, and that they saw a man brought ashore from one of these vessels and shot. The only ship known to have passed through Bass Straits in this period was H.M.S. *Volage*, in 1826, in command of Captain Richard Dundas.

31. During this year a serious outbreak of prisoners at Parramatta [12] occurred. At midnight, on the 4th of March, the Governor received intelligence that the prisoners employed on the roads and buildings at Toongabbie and Castle Hill had been joined by those working on the neighbouring farms, and having plundered the settlers of their arms, were, to the number of 300, advancing upon the village. The Governor left Sydney at once, and at dawn on the morning of the 5th arrived at Parramatta, where he was joined by Major *Johnston*, with 50 men of the New South Wales Corps. At noon, the insurgents were overtaken at a place called the Ponds, between Parramatta

and Windsor, and, after a sharp struggle, were utterly routed.

32. In 1805 the settlement of Norfolk Island [10] was abandoned, and the population, over 1000 in number, were, much against their will, conveyed to Tasmania.

33. Notwithstanding a disastrous flood on the Hawkesbury, which destroyed crops and property to the value of £35,000, and sent wheat up to £6 the bushel, the prosperity of the colony continued. The population of New South Wales had largely increased, 48,000 acres of land were settled and 1280 under crop, while the live stock had accumulated to 37,400. Sealing, and the whale fishery, were carried on with energy, and several free Scotch immigrants had arrived on the Hawkesbury.

1806. The Hawkesbury district [16] was the granary of the colony. When, therefore, the *great March flood* occurred this year and destroyed the crops, food rose in Sydney to famine prices. The coarsest maize and meal flour sold at 2s. 6d. a lb., and the two-pound loaf was 5s. For months together whole families ate no bread. At a later period, when the settlers looked to "the King's Store" for everything—"from a needle to an anchor—from a penn'orth of packthread to a ship's cable"—the very dogs were destroyed that no useless mouth should be maintained. "Kill your dog, sir," said the Governor, "and I will order you a pig from the Store!"

34. On the 13th August, 1806, King resigned office, and was succeeded by Captain *Bligh*, who arrived in the *Lady Madeline Sinclair*. Captain Bligh was a naval officer of merit and service. He received his appoint-

ment because of the fortitude which he displayed on the occasion of a mutiny on board a vessel—the *Bounty*—which he commanded. The *Bounty* had been sent out by the British Government in 1787 for the purpose of transplanting the bread fruit of the South Sea Islands to the West Indies, and examining during the voyage the surrounding seas. The sailors mutinied, seized the ship, and set Bligh and his officers adrift in the launch. After a dangerous voyage of nearly 4000 miles Bligh succeeded in bringing himself and comrades safely to Timor, whence they obtained a passage to England. The mutineers took the vessel to *Pitcairn's Island*, and they lived unmolested there until the year 1808, when their descendants were discovered by Captain Folgar, of Boston. The interesting story of this little community must be read elsewhere. They were subsequently, to the number of 194 souls, removed to Norfolk Island in 1851.

35. Bligh had not been long in New South Wales when he found himself in bad odour with the colonists. It had long been the custom for the leading citizens, and more especially the military officers of the settlement, to derive a profit from the sale, or rather the exchange, of certain articles. Coined money was exceedingly scarce, and the coinage of all nations was indiscriminately used. A guinea passed current at £1 2s.; a Johannes, at £4; a ducat, at 9s. 6d.; a gold mohur, at £1 17s. 6d.; a pagoda, 8s.; and a Spanish dollar, 5s. The settler could purchase only from the Government stores or from his neighbours, and the only neighbours rich enough to have any superfluities were the military officers and those whom they befriended. Bligh, on his arrival,

found the more needy among the settlers suffering greatly from the high prices which they were compelled to pay for necessaries, while he discovered that it was the common practice to pay for labour in rum, instead of in goods or money. He, therefore, himself regulated the prices at which articles should be sold from the King's Stores, and prohibited the barter of rum altogether.

This measure gave naturally great offence to those settlers who were thus deprived of a means to fortune, and a party consisting of the New South Wales Corps [14] and the wealthy emancipist citizens was formed in opposition to the Governor. The leader of this party was Mr. John Macarthur, who had established himself as a sheep-breeder [18] on the Cowpastures, and, at the time of Bligh's arrival, was one of the most prosperous men in the colony.

Mr. Macarthur, in common with the rest, had trafficked in rum, and his London agent getting an order from a Captain Abbott for a still, bethought him of sending another to Macarthur. These stills were ordered by the

1807. Governor to be seized; but the coppers being found

packed with medicine were conveyed to Macarthur's store, who, having got them, refused to give them up. The Governor directed that they should be removed at all risks, and removed they were. Macarthur prosecuted the officer who made the capture, and used violent language at the trial, but to no purpose. About the same time a schooner, of which Macarthur was part owner, arrived from Tahiti. A convict had escaped in this vessel, and some Englishmen at Tahiti sent a letter to Bligh, complaining that the man had been left among them. A trial was had, and the court

ordered the customary penalty for harbouring convicts to be enforced against the owners of the vessel. Macarthur appealed to the Governor; but Bligh refused to interfere, and, in consequence of the non-payment of the fine, the cargo of the schooner was seized. Macarthur sent notice to the captain and crew that he abandoned the vessel, and would have nothing further to do with them. It was forbidden to seamen to land; but the crew went ashore and justified their proceeding by asserting that the owner of the craft had ordered them to leave her. The judge-advocate, Richard *Atkins*, by direction of the Governor, now summoned Macarthur to appear and explain his conduct. Macarthur refused, and even disdained to obey a formal warrant afterwards issued. On the 17th December, he was arrested, brought before a bench of magistrates, and committed for trial.

1808. On the 25th January, 1808, the trial took place. The court was crowded; not only by the many partisans of the Governor, but by many soldiers of the New South Wales Corps, eager to see what would befall their officer and comrade. Macarthur was charged with retaining the boilers of the stills in defiance of the strict orders of the Governor, of raising a spirit of sedition by inducing the crew of the schooner to come ashore in violation of the regulations, and showing contempt for the authority of the Governor and the judge-advocate by the manner in which he had treated the message and messengers sent to him. Now, *Atkins*, the judge-advocate, was not only a man of indifferent character, and a known personal enemy to Macarthur, but it was a moot point whether he could legally sit to try a case in

which he was at once judge, juror and prosecutor. Macarthur, therefore, so soon as the six officers who formed the court had been sworn, entered a protest against Atkins; Atkins asserted that there could be no court without him, and threatened to commit Macarthur for contempt. The officers, however, supported their old comrade. The protest was read, and Atkins asserting that he "adjourned the court," quitted the building. The six officers then sent a letter to the Governor requesting him to appoint another judge-advocate in the place of Atkins. Bligh refused. The six officers then declared the court adjourned until the following day. Receiving intelligence at 5.30 p.m., of this determination, Bligh despatched a message to Major Johnston [31], commanding the New South Wales Corps, requesting that officer to come and see him at once. Johnston was ill, and sent a message that he could not come.

The next morning Macarthur was apprehended on Atkins's warrant as being illegally at large, and lodged in jail. The six officers, informed of this, wrote to the Governor enclosing an attested copy of Macarthur's objections to the judge-advocate, and requesting Macarthur's restoration to bail. No answer being received, they adjourned again at three p.m. The Governor, in the meantime, upon the persuasion of Atkins, had issued orders to each of the six officers to appear before him at Government House the next day, to answer for their conduct, and wrote again to Johnston suggesting the prudence of his attendance to command the troops. Upon the receipt of this letter Johnston, who was suffering from a fall from his chaise, came to town at five p.m., but went first to the barracks.

Here all was in commotion. The six officers considered that the Governor intended to set aside the criminal court altogether, and urged their commander to usurp the government, and depose Bligh. Johnston resolved at all events to liberate Macarthur, and sent an order to the jail for his release. This order, signed George Johnston, J.P., Lieut.-Governor, and Major commanding the New South Wales Corps, was obeyed. Macarthur thus freed returned to the barracks, drew up a requisition desiring Johnston to place Bligh under arrest, signed his own name first at the foot of it, and procured seven or eight more signatures.

36. Thus fortified with something which might serve as an expression of the will of the people, Major Johnston got his regiment under arms, formed them in the barrack-square, and marched down to Government House, a verandah-cottage in O'Connell-street, with bayonets fixed, band playing, and colours displayed. It was then about half-past six in the evening, and quite light. Lieutenant Bell, who commanded the Governor's guard, ordered his men to prime and load. They did so, but immediately afterwards joined their comrades. The Governor's daughter, the widow of Lieutenant *Putland*, of the navy, alone attempted to resist the entrance of the officers, and in a few minutes Johnston was in possession of the building. All who were in the house were arrested,—the provost-marshal, the Governor's secretary, the chaplain, and several magistrates. After some time Bligh himself was found in his bedroom, whither he had gone to fetch papers of importance, intending to evade his pursuers, and take horse for the Hawkesbury, believing that the settlers there would remain loyal to his

person. He was brought down into the drawingroom, presented with a letter announcing the fact of his arrest, and confronted with Johnston himself. Johnston confirmed the letter, proclaimed martial law, locked up Bligh's papers, and the great seal of the colony, and stationed a guard round the house to prevent escape.

37. The *deposition of Bligh* occurred on the 26th January, 1808, the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the colony. The next morning a proclamation announced the change of government, Bligh was kept under close arrest, Atkins was suspended from his office as judge-advocate, and Captain Abbot appointed in his stead. The magistrates were replaced by gentlemen known to be unfriendly to the deposed Governor; the provost-marshal, and others who had assisted Atkins in his proceedings, were punished by imprisonment; and bonfires and illuminations were made by a large number of the townspeople. On the second of February, Macarthur was tried before a tribunal composed of his own friends (Mr. Grimes [29], the surveyor-general, acting as judge-advocate), unanimously acquitted, and ten days afterwards made a magistrate and Secretary of the colony. Towards the end of July, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph *Foveaux*, who had been absent on leave, returned from England, and superseded Major Johnston. Foveaux, upon being informed of the rebellion, determined to take no steps until he should hear from the British Government, to whom he transmitted full accounts of the proceedings of all concerned. Bligh was still kept under arrest, but next year Colonel *Paterson* returned from Port Dalrymple [22], in Tasmania, and superseded Foveaux.

1809. Paterson considered it desirable that Bligh should go to England as soon as possible, and as Major Johnston, by recent promotion, lieutenant-colonel, accompanied by Macarthur, were about to proceed thither to justify themselves as best they might in the inquiry which they knew would be made, Paterson was for sending Bligh in the same vessel. To this Bligh objected, and in deference to his feelings Paterson allowed Johnston and his friend to go alone, and consented to place the *Porpoise* at the late Governor's disposal on certain conditions. These conditions were that Bligh should embark with his family, put to sea and go straight to England without touching at any part of the territory until he received the instructions of the British Government, and that while he remained he would not interfere in the government of the colony.

Bligh pledged himself to these conditions, but did not keep his word. He not only sent about letters and papers calling on his friends in the town to rise and aid him, but so soon as the vessel was out of Sydney Harbour he had her taken straight to Tasmania, where was the new settlement under Collins.

38. Collins had made great progress with the settlement of the beautiful and fertile island placed under his command. The original station at Risdon [28] had been found unsuitable, and the party settled at Sullivan's Cove or *Hobart Town*, so named after Lord Hobart. A survey of Port Dalrymple showed it to be fertile, and upon Collins's representations King sent Colonel Paterson to form a settlement there. This was done in October, 1804, and the *Tamar* and the valley of *Launceston* named (after a Cornish stream and

a Cornish town). In 1808 the Norfolk Island prisoners arrived. *Pittwater* and *New Norfolk* were settled, and general prosperity reigned.

39. Having solemnly pledged his honour as an officer and a gentleman to the unequivocal observance of the stipulations made by Lieutenant-Governor Paterson, Bligh no sooner put foot on the deck of the *Porpoise* than he threw his promises to the winds. [37]. Lieutenant *Kent* was the commander of that vessel, and Bligh instantly ordered him to batter down the town of Sydney, and to direct his guns against the merchant ship *Admiral Gambier*, then ready for sea, and in which Johnston and Macarthur had taken passage for England. Kent refused to obey these shameful orders, and was placed by Bligh under arrest, ostensibly for having taken the *Porpoise* to Hobart Town to fetch Paterson to Sydney. Kent was in confinement for two years before his trial by court martial took place in England, when he was acquitted.

40. When the *Porpoise* first reached Hobart Town, Collins went on board and urged Bligh to perform his engagement to put to sea and proceed to England. He also urged him not to interfere in the government of Tasmania. This last Bligh promised not to do. Collins vacated Government House, and gave it up to Bligh, leaving the usual guard over it. When the deposed governor had been on shore some days, he caused to be posted on the stumps of some old trees on the parade ground near Government House, written papers, inviting all persons who felt themselves in any way aggrieved to apply to him. Collins hearing of this, withdrew the guard from Government House, when Bligh left it,

went back on board the *Porpoise*, and so remained in the Derwent, or on the coast, till the arrival in December, 1809, of Lieut.-Colonel *Lachlan Macquarie*, of the 37th regiment.

41. Governor Macquarie arrived in Sydney on the 28th December, in H.M.S. *Hindustan*, of 50 guns; with him came the new judge-advocate, Ellis Bent. Lieutenant O'Connell, in command of a detachment of the 73rd regiment, arrived on the following day in H.M.S. *Dromedary*. Macquarie set to work at once to remedy the illegal acts which had taken place since the deposition of Bligh. He proclaimed that he

1810. had instructions to re-instate for twenty-four hours the late Governor, and that nothing but the absence of Bligh prevented him carrying his orders into execution. He announced that persons appointed to office since Bligh's deposition were displaced; that all grants of land made under similar circumstances were void, and that the New South Wales Corps were to hold themselves in readiness to depart for Europe.

In the middle of January Bligh returned and was received with due honours. The colonists seemed glad to have got out of the difficulty into which they hastily plunged, and the town was given up to feasting and gaiety of all kinds. In May Bligh left for England. Before leaving, his daughter Mrs. Putland [36] was married to Lieutenant O'Connell, of the 73rd Regiment (afterwards Sir Maurice O'Connell, and in 1846 Acting Governor of New South Wales), and a congratulatory address from 460 colonists, and subsequent promotion to the rank of Admiral, served to console him, in some degree, for the contempt in which his authority had been held.

42. The official inquiry into the circumstances of the rebellion was held in 1811. Colonel Johnston was tried by Court-Martial, and cashiered. He died at his estate, Annandale, near Sydney, in 1823. Mr. Macarthur, who had long quitted the service, was interdicted from returning to the colony for eight years. Each party had its supporters, and the publicity given by the trial to the condition and prospects of the colony contributed to bring about a great change in its government and social condition. This change was inaugurated under the rule of Macquarie. ✓

43. So soon as Bligh had set sail for home, Governor Macquarie applied himself with energy and determination to the much-needed reforms and improvements. It was, perhaps, his foible to have his name attached to public works and buildings, but they remain a lasting memorial of his good service to the colony. He insisted on a muster of all the convicts in the Government service in the market-place every Sunday, and marching them, attended by their superintendents, to church. He commenced a *hospital*, and caused proper burial places to be set apart. The Courts of Law were re-modelled, the town divided into *police districts*, and *tolls* were levied to keep the country roads in repair. *Great floods* had occurred in 1806 and 1809, which had devastated the country; but inducements were held out to foster agriculture and cattle-breeding, and various townships on the Hawkesbury were established during a tour he made in the district. In the twelve years during which he ruled the colony increased and prospered. The way was discovered and opened to *Bathurst Plains*; the *Argyle* district was opened up; the *Lachlan* and the *Macquarie* were traced beyond the Blue Mountains [20]; and the *Hastings* river and

Liverpool Plains discovered. By his energy new life was infused into all ranks. The port-dues of Sydney rose in the period of his administration—1810 to 1822—from £8000 to £30,000 per annum. Public buildings falling into ruin, and a few wretched roads, gave place to commodious and substantial works. The corner was turned. Men went home with fortunes made in much-maligned Botany Bay. People who had gone out poor emigrants counted their acres and their flocks by thousands, and the colonists generally were comparatively opulent and happy.

The *first church* erected in Australia by *voluntary subscriptions*—at a cost of more than £400—was the work of a dozen free-emigrant families of Presbyterians who had settled in 1809 on their hundred-acre grants at *Portland Head*, on the banks of the Hawkesbury. It was situated on a rising ground on the edge of the forest, and overlooking a beautiful and romantic reach of the noble river, and the fertile fields around for thirty years after gave successive crops of wheat every year.

It is true that the Governor's energies and plans were neither so cramped nor so thwarted as from various causes his predecessors' had been. But the result of his untiring activity and foresight merited the warm esteem expressed by all classes at the termination of his official career, and fully justified Lord *Castlereagh*—then at the head of the Colonial Office—in the selection which he had made, on the grounds of personal merit alone.

44. In November, 1811, Macquarie paid a visit to Hobart Town, and marked out the site of *George Town* at 1811. Port Dalrymple, as *Launceston* was then called. Collins, the Lieutenant-Governor, had died on 24th March,

1810, and the government of the island, after temporarily remaining in the hands of Lieutenant Edward *Lord*, had devolved on Captain *Murray* of the 73rd Regiment. In 1812 Colonel *Giles* became Acting Lieutenant-Governor, and remained until the arrival, 4th February, 1813, of Colonel *Davey*, the second Governor of Tasmania.

45. On Macquarie's return, he landed at *Port Stephens* and Newcastle. In the month of March another destructive flood occurred at the *Hawkesbury*, which destroyed the maize crops; and great storms also prevailed in the following year, by which several small coasting craft were lost. The trade in *seal skins*, which had risen to an important item of revenue, falling off, some temporary inconvenience in the currency was felt, owing to the constant drain on the sterling coin caused by the necessary purchase of supplies for the colony. This scarcity of money depreciated the currency as low as 15s. in the pound, and as an expedient five shilling promissory notes, payable in copper coin, were issued; a circular piece punched out of the centre of the Spanish dollar, and known as a "dumps," passing current at 15d.—the remainder of the coin, known as the "holy dollar" representing 5s.

46. The chief distinction of Macquarie's rule was the exploration of the country westward. Repeated
1813. attempts before noticed [20] had been made to pass the sandstone escarpments of the Blue Mountain range, the lofty tops of which had caught the eye of Cook, and so to extend the capabilities of the colony. Barrelier had tried it in 1802, and after him Caley. One explorer, in his official letter, found nothing better to say than that he had

found his way back. In May this year the arduous feat was accomplished by Lieutenant *Lawson, W. C. Wentworth*, and Gregory *Blasland*, and a party of four men, with four pack horses and provisions for six weeks. They made their way across the *Nepean*, or *Hawkesbury*, at *Emu Plains* to the first range, and at length found a spur from the dividing range, which enabled them, after many difficulties, to descend into the western valleys. The ridge they travelled was not more than fifteen or twenty yards over, and sometimes they had to fetch water for their horses up precipices 600 feet high. Arriving at the source of *Cox's River*, their provisions gave out, and they returned to Sydney with the joyful news. *G. W. Evans*, the Deputy Surveyor-General, followed up this important discovery in November, and traced the *Fish River* through very fine country, on the western slopes of the range, which seemed, compared with the eastern aspect, like a new world, till he met with a large river, he named after *Macquarie*. He returned in January, 1814, having penetrated 100 miles due west of the *Nepean*. The excitement caused by these successful explorations may be readily imagined. The desire to occupy the new country became intense. A road was at once begun, and in January, 1815, finished as far as what is now the town of *Bathurst*.

1814. The first Governor of New South Wales—Phillip [15]—died this year at Bath, where he had retired on his pension of £500 a-year, with the rank of a Vice-Admiral in the Royal Navy. Some convicts employed in cutting a road to Bathurst are said to have found a considerable quantity of *gold*, and were only compelled to keep silence on the point by menaces and flogging, such was the

horror, says Howitt [History of New South Wales], of the anticipated effects of a gold mania under the circumstances of the colony. . In April the Governor himself traversed the new track, and paid the well-deserved compliment of naming the prominent features of the beautiful country after its first explorers. Evans subsequently made another exploration from Bathurst, and after reaching *Limestone Creek*, came upon a fine river which he named the *Lachlan*. Its northerly course was a puzzle to him; and indeed the problem of whither the Macquarie and the Lachlan went now became the perplexing question of the day. The opening up of this track had, however, the effect of tempting many prisoners to escape, with the view of reaching the western coast of the continent, which—such was the ignorance of geography—was thought to be only 500 miles distant! In these attempts incredible hardships were encountered.

These Government expeditions awakened the enterprise of private individuals, and other efforts were made to penetrate the coast range. Among them may be noted the explorations of two native-born youths—*Hamilton Hume* and his brother—who in 1814 made their way through the mountains and discovered the country around—*Bong-bong* and *Berrima*. Two or three years afterwards, in company with Mr. Meehan [29], one of the Government surveyors, Hume opened up the *Goulburn* Plains and the country adjacent.

47. Meantime the colony steadily progressed, notwithstanding another flood on the Hawkesbury, the ravages of the *caterpillar*, the capture by American privateers of

vessels bound for Sydney, and the troubles with the blacks. Jeffry Hart *Bent*, the first judge of the Supreme Court, had arrived in July, 1814, and a new *Charter of Justice* was published, constituting the Governor's Court, the Supreme Court, and the Lieutenant-Governor's Court. A tract of fertile land was set apart for the exclusive use of the aborigines. Prisoners who volunteered for the construction of the road to the new country obtained emancipation on its completion.

48. The favour shown by the Governor towards the emancipated prisoners, and his determination to grant them every indulgence, had provoked a spirit of hostility towards him on the part of the free settlers, both military and civil. This reached a climax when the Governor made an emancipated storekeeper a magistrate, and invited him to Government House at a time when Judge Bent refused to allow attorneys who had been transported to appear in his Court, an act which led to Bent's peremptory recall. His successor, *Barron Field*, was not more fortunate in his disputes with this class of the colonists, and for several years these difficulties continued.

49. Macquarie's views also brought him into collision with Davey in Tasmania. Collins [44] had been a handsome man, with pleasant manners, a cultivated understanding, and a cheerful and social disposition. His liking for literature had caused the attempt at establishing the *Derwent Star* newspaper in 1810, and he was called the father and the friend of the settlement. Davey was an eccentric gentleman, who landed to take charge of his government with his coat under his arm, and who brought

from many a military camp the rough and ready manners of a soldier. The difficulty of dealing with a turbulent population of 1500 souls, such as were at this time cooped up in the beautiful island, was indeed great. With huts for homes (even the Lieutenant-Governor lived in a tent), with unenclosed fields, with few cattle, and the rudest attempts at agriculture, it was to be expected that excesses of all kinds should exist.

The *first whaling vessels* fitted out this year from Hobart Town were two brigs, owned respectively by Captain **1816.** *Fane* and an American negro named *Hazard*. Their cruising ground was *Frederick Henry Bay*. *Bay whaling* was about the same time very successfully followed, *Dorothy Point* was the first station, and others were soon established to *Tinder-box Bull*, *Trumpeter*, *Adventure*, and *Recherche Bays*. Twenty-one boats have started in chase at one time, and the "notches" in the "logger-heads" of the boat records the fact that twenty-four whales were secured by her crew in one winter. Four have been taken in a day. The earliest Tasmanian "headsman" was Mr. James *Foley*, who was killed endeavouring to capture a "chance" whale, his wife standing on the cliff witnessing his death. Bay whaling died out in 1847. Before the discovery of gold the Tasmanian whaling fleet numbered 10 sail, carrying 200 boats, 2000 tons of casks, and 1000 men. The largest take in the shortest time was by the *Grecian*, Captain John Watson, who "tried out" 39 tons of oil from the whales captured in three days. In 1862 the fleet numbered 25 ships.

50. During this year many serious troubles took place with the New South Wales blacks, who attacked the settlers

almost within sight of Sydney. After severe reprisals, it became necessary to prohibit them appearing within a mile of any town in larger numbers than six. This year also a *lighthouse* was commenced at the *South Head*, and the *Bank of New South Wales* was established. A salutary order was also issued by the Home Government, prohibiting all officials from engaging in commercial pursuits.

51. Mr. Macarthur, to whom the establishment of the great wool-growing industry of Australia is to be attributed [35], in this year established the almost equally profitable pursuit of *vine-growing*. Having visited France in 1815, he acquired information as to the rural economy of the provinces of Southern Europe, particularly as regards the cultivation of the vine and olive. He collected cuttings from the most celebrated vineyards of Burgundy, Champagne, and Languedoc, as well as olive trees of the finest varieties, and planted the *first Australian vineyard* in his estate at Camden Park. Australian wine soon became favourably known, and, says Mr. Therry, "at the great exhibition in Paris, in 1851, wine made from the muscat grape of Camden, ranked high among the best wines of the continent." The industry is now established. In 1870, 63,942 gallons of Australian wine were exported, the value of which is estimated at £18,086.

52. The colonists of Sydney were eager to follow up the explorations of Evans. [46] The mysterious course of
 1817. the two rivers discovered by him, must be determined. Lieutenant *Oxley*, the Surveyor-General, Mr. Evans, his assistant, and a party of thirteen, of whom Allan *Cunningham*, the botanist, was one, was equipped with five months' provisions and two boats, and, perhaps injudiciously,

chose the Lachlan for his first attempt. They started from the camp on *Byrne's Creek* on the 1st May, and the boats slowly dropped down the river, working their way through many difficulties. The leader gave but a poor account of the country passed through, endless plains and swamps, though later times have seen a large amount of settlement on it. After a course of 150 miles they lost the river in extensive marshes. Oxley decided on a bold push for the sea-coast in a S.W. direction towards Cape Northumberland, to cut any rivers falling into the ocean. But he was baffled again by impracticable country, and turned to the northward to regain the Lachlan. Their devious track led over about 1000 miles of exploration. Twice he was upon the very point of discovering the *Murrumbidgee*. For fifty miles of his journey he did not see a stone or a pebble of any kind save two, and they were taken out of the gizzards of two emus. He came to the conclusion that the interior of the country was a marsh and uninhabitable. His furthest limit was lat. $33^{\circ} 57' 30''$, long. $144^{\circ} 31' 15''$. On his return to Bathurst he was fortunate enough to make the Macquarie fifty miles beyond the place at which Evans had first traced it. Though Oxley's first journey gave but a gloomy account of the country penetrated, it tended greatly to keep alive the ardour for discovery, and led to a second expedition.

53. In September, Colonel *Erskine* assumed the office of Lieutenant-Governor. In this year the Rev. W. *O'Flynn*, the first clergyman of the Church of Rome, came to the colony. This gentleman having left England without an official authority to act, was arrested, imprisoned, and subse-

quently sent home, a proceeding which brought great and deserved censure on the Governor, who was directed to reinstate Mr. O'Flynn in his office.

54. The mystery of the unknown interior had warmly excited in the mind of the Governor a strong desire to solve the strange problem of its river system. Oxley [52] was again sent forth in May with a well-equipped party. He
1818. was accompanied by Dr. *Harris* as surgeon, Mr. *Frazer* as botanist, and again by Mr. *Evans*. In June they reached the depot at Wellington valley, which had been found in the meantime on the Macquarie at the point first struck on their former journey, and found everything ready for a start. The boats were laden and dropped slowly down the river, while the horses traversed its banks. Thus, through noble reaches of water covered with wildfowl, and extensive flats of the richest land—the home of tribes of natives and herds of kangaroo—they proceeded. The river received many tributaries, and was in places 300 feet wide and proportionately deep. Gradually the aspect of the country changed, until in the 148th degree of longitude and the 31st of latitude, the river apparently was lost in interminable marshes and swamps. Oxley felt confident they were in the vicinity of an inland sea. They altered their course to the east towards the Warrambungle Mountains (*Arbuthnot's Range*), and lost several horses in the effort. At the end of July they had reached the banks of a large stream which was named the *Castlereagh*. The heavy rains had rendered the country almost impassable; but still struggling onward they attained the top of the range (Mount *Exmouth*), about 3000 feet high, whence they had an exten-

sive view of the dreary sheets of water and boggy rotten plains as level as the sea, through which they had floundered, To the eastward the hills were innumerable, and the lofty and magnificent *Hardwicke* range loomed to the north-east. Departing hence towards the coast, they crossed in three days the rich park-like Liverpool Plains, and from Whitwell Hill had a view of magnificent country to the eastward. On the 2nd September they crossed the *Peel* (one of the feeders of the *Darling*), and found the rivers running to the eastward, thus showing that they had passed the dividing range. At an elevation of 6000 feet they discovered the head of the *Hastings* river, which they followed to the sea, having traversed, from their furthest western point in the great marshes of the Macquarie, an extent of country nearly 400 miles in a straight line. Reaching the coast at Port Macquarie, they were fortunate enough to find, half-buried in the sand, a stranded boat, which the men carried on their shoulders for about ninety miles from one inlet to another and so toiled on,—the horses dying day by day,—to *Port Stephens*, whence they were conveyed to Newcastle, where they arrived on the 5th November, after an absence of five months.

55. With Oxley's remarkable second journey ended for a time the efforts of the colonial Government at further exploration of the interior. To the mysterious rivers running towards the centre of the continent there was now added the puzzling theory of an inland sea! Bushmen and cattle-breeders, however, continued to push their hardy stock horses in various directions in search of stations, and so gradually enlarged their knowledge of the country. Rumours of

great rivers met with among the mountains to the south-west occasionally reached Sydney. It was the time of the PIONEERS, and many a volume yet remains to be written of the trials and hardships, the successes and defeats, of the courageous men who conquered the wilderness.

The weird solitude of the Great South Bush-land (except for such partial exploration as above-mentioned) was to remain for several years undisturbed by the white man's foot; but meantime, the silent harbours of the unknown Australian coast again echoed the cries of English seamen. Shores which had tantalized the eyes of the great navigator Dampier, and spots which had been visited for centuries by Malay trepang fishermen alone, were secured as an heritage to the Anglo-Saxon race.

56. The ardour of Flinders for further Australian discovery by sea had left its impress on the British Government [26]. The whole of the north and north-west coasts remained to be explored. An expedition was determined on, and the command given to a son of Governor King—Captain *Philip Parker King*—who was born in Norfolk Island, where his father had been Commandant [10].

King's instructions were to examine the north coast, from Arnhem Bay, near the western shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria, towards the west and south. He arrived in Sydney with his two assistants, Messrs. *Beddome* and *Roe* (the latter of whom lived to be the Surveyor-General of Western Australia, and to be called "the father of modern explorers"), in September, 1817. Here he was joined by *Cunningham*, the botanist [52]. A teak-built cutter of 84 tons, called the *Mermaid*, was purchased and

fitted, and King sailed on 22nd December, 1817, choosing the "west-about" route round Cape Leuwin to commence his survey. He made the North-West Cape of Dampier on 10th February, 1818, and encountered all the terrors of that fervid coast. Venomous insects filled the copper-coloured atmosphere—the sea swarmed with turtles, snakes, sharks, and dolphins. The little *Mermaid*, in fact, had burst like the "Ancient Mariner" into a silent sea teeming with strange life. In his further progress King lost his two anchors, and had to depend on a small stream one, which all on board knew would never hold their little craft in a gale. On this barren and desolate coast they met with ant hills 8 feet high and 26 feet in circumference. An immense number of islands were seen. Here and there a landing was effected on the dismal mangrove-matted shores, but the heat of the ground was so great in places that King had to break off branches on which to stand whilst taking his observations!

On the 4th March they anchored in *Nicol Bay*, which has since become a settlement, though as King sailed past he had little thought of the rich plains of the interior. The sand from this desolate-looking shore was blown on to the deck of the *Mermaid* at a distance of two miles. Subsequently the *Goulburn Group*, *Port Essington*, and Van Diemen Gulf were explored, and King penetrated nearly forty miles at the *Alligator River*, which at one time raised hopes of giving access to the interior. Thence he sailed to Timor to refit, and returned to Sydney 28th July, 1818.

57. Tasmania had during the last few years been struggling to make progress. Governor Davey, in 1813,
1819. had opened the ports, and various parts of the

coast were explored by private enterprise. In 1816 Mr. Bent started the *Hobart Town Gazette*. The plough had taken the place of the hoe, and grain was exported. The *first free emigrant ship* arrived in that year. In February, 1817, the foundations of *St. David's Church* were laid, and in the following April Governor Davey relinquished office.

He was succeeded by Colonel William Sorell, who possessed abilities of a high order. He made an immediate and successful effort to suppress the *outlaws* who for so long had been the terror of the island. Tasmania took a stride in prosperity. *Free grants* of land, the loan of stock and seed, rations for themselves, and abundant and cheap labour, brought many to settle in Tasmania. In 1822 six hundred persons were thus added to the population. When Sorell landed there was a population of 2000; when he left in May, 1824, the population was more than 12,000. In 1819 a small quantity of *wool* sent home did not pay its freight. Mr. Henry Hopkins saw it lying in the London Docks in the worst possible condition. But the success of Macarthur's enterprise in sheep-breeding in New South Wales [35] cheered him on. In 1821 he sent home twelve bales, the whole export of that year, bought at 4d. per lb. and sold in London at 7d. per lb. The venture in 1821 only fetched £88. In 1823 wool was exported to the declared value of £4399. The important *whaling* industry also took root in those years. In the third year of Sorell's administration [1820] £20,000 was obtained for wheat exported to Sydney, and £1000 for salt meat. At the end of 1821 there were 170,000 sheep in the colony, 550 horses, 35,000 head of cattle, and 5000 swine.

58. In 1819 the number of public-houses in Sydney was limited to 50; at Parramatta, Windsor, and Liverpool, to 12. Hyde Park barracks were completed, and the foundations of the *Supreme Court* laid. A *Savings' Bank* was also started. Mr. John Thomas *Bigge* came out with a commission from King George III. to investigate the state of the colony with the ultimate view of *abolishing transportation*. His important inquiry lasted for three years, and resulted in various changes and reforms; and the people of England got from his painstaking reports a clearer insight into the peculiar condition of society existing in the colonies of Australia.

In May this year King sailed on his second voyage in the *Mermaid* to explore the north-west coast [56]. He passed through Torres Straits in July, and took up the survey at the point at which Flinders had left off, viz., Wessel's Islands. From thence the land was examined from *Clarence Straits* to *Cambridge Gulf*, the peculiar geological formation of which was the most interesting feature of this desolate coast. The survey was ended at longitude $125^{\circ} 41' 22''$, and had the merit of mapping with some exactness portions of the coast only partly examined by the French commander Baudin [24]. King returned to Sydney 12th January, 1820.

The survey was resumed by him at Cape *Voltaire* in 1820. June, and many interesting features of the "Red Coast,"—afterwards so well known in *Grey's* expedition—were explored, though his efforts were somewhat crippled by the leakiness of the *Mermaid*. He was compelled to leave the coast at Prince Regent's River, in Brunswick Bay, just

when the country began to look promising, and near where the *Camden Harbour* settlement was afterwards formed. He reached Sydney in September.

59. This year saw the foundation of *St. Mary's Cathedral* in Sydney, since destroyed by fire. The wool-growers were encouraged by the prices their staple brought in the London market—from 1s. 10d. to 3s. 9d., according to breed, quality, and cleanliness—some of Macarthur's fetched 10s. 6d. a pound. The quantity exported from Sydney in 1820 rose to 112,616 lbs., the bulk of which brought 2s. a lb. The year was marked also by a very heavy flood in the Hunter river, and these constantly-recurring disasters within the first twenty years of the existence of the colony naturally had a very depressing influence on agricultural pursuits.

60. In May King sailed in the *Bathurst* brig, in place of the condemned *Mermaid*, and with his old companions 1821. Roe and Cunningham, on his fourth exploration of the north coast. In this he discovered some remarkable caverns at *Princess Charlotte Bay*, showing a variety of native paintings on the walls. They sailed up *Prince Regent's River* for about fifty miles. Their furthest point reached was about 18° 30', and their verdict on the barren coast was the same as had been that of their predecessors Tasman, Dampier, and Baudin. After proceeding to Mauritius to refit, King returned to King George's Sound, surveyed *Swan River*, reached northward along the coast superficially examined by Baudin to the *Buccaneer Archipelago*, and returned to Sydney in April, 1822. This was the last Australian voyage of King. He lived to win honours in other seas, and died a rear-admiral so late as 1855.

61. The past three years had been of momentous importance to the colony of New South Wales. The clement policy of Macquarie had borne fruit, and the colonists had split into two factions. It has been said that he found a garrison, and left the deep and broad foundations of an empire. Before his time the settlements were hutted camps. At the close of his administration in December, 1821, after a government of twelve years, the weight of his personal influence and his unceasing efforts, had carried the day against the opponents of his more merciful views. His conduct in the appointment of magistrates has already been noticed. The case of Mr. *Redfern* fairly illustrates the difficulties he encountered in giving effect to his policy.

62. *Redfern* was a young surgeon on board a ship at the *Mutiny at the Nore*. He had foolishly expressed some sympathy with the mutineers, was tried, and sent out for life. His breeding and attainments entitled him to favourable consideration, and his conduct in the colony had been exemplary. Macquarie made him a magistrate, and invited him to his table, as also did the Colonel of the 48th Regiment. But some of the young officers refused to sit at mess with him. Hence arose a bitter feud, in which the Rev. Samuel *Marsden*, who as the head of the English Church Establishment, an active magistrate and a thriving trader, filled a conspicuous position in the colony, took a leading part against the Governor. So deeply were party feelings aroused, that the bitterest things were said on both sides. *Marsden* has been described in varying terms by either party—one section adjudged him crafty, vindictive, turbulent and ambitious; others affirmed as loudly that he was in humility a child, in vigour of mind and

benevolence an angel. "It is fair," says Mr. Samuel *Bennett*, in his admirable "*History of Australian Discovery*," "to conclude that he was neither such a saint as his friends painted him, nor such a sinner as his enemies professed to believe." The feud resulted in the Governor striking Mr. Marsden's name out of the commission of the peace, to the great joy of his opponents.

63. In 1821 there was a population in New South Wales of nearly 30,000, of whom the great proportion had been expatriated for offences against the law. This class had now become possessed of property to a large amount.

In 1820 the "Emancipists" had nearly 93,000 acres of land under cultivation, and owned 40,000 head of horned cattle and 221,000 sheep. In short, to them, the Governor said, New South Wales "owed its existence as a colony." It would be neither pleasant nor profitable to dwell on the story of that time. The student may read for himself in the works of the Rev. John *West*, Mr. *Bonwick*, Judge *Therry*, Dr. *Lang*, Mr. *Flanagan* and others, the details of a condition of society where women were openly sold in the market-place—where the rum-bottle was the only currency—where the lash resounded daily in the barrack-square and the gibbet was never disestablished:—where licentiousness and drunkenness—parents of every sort of evil, were nearly universal, and where the favours of an almost irresponsible ruler were bestowed on cringing and fawning slaves. What was said of that hideous den, Norfolk Island, by a judge of those days (*Burton*), that it was a "cage full of unclean birds, full of crimes against God and man, murders and blasphemies, and all uncleanness," might also be said of Tasmania

and its festering gaols at *Port Arthur* and *Macquarie Harbour*—places described by the historian of the island (West) as sacred to the genius of torture, associated exclusively with remembrance of inexpressible depravity, degradation and woe—where man lost the aspect and the heart of man!

The mind revolts at the contemplation of these frightful truths, and the heart beats with thankfulness that such scenes have passed away.

64. Macquarie was succeeded by Sir Thomas Brisbane in December, 1821. Towards the end of his government he was beset with the incessant efforts of Mr. *Marsden* [62] and others to depreciate his capacity as a ruler. The causes of his removal are stated to have been his excessive expenditure on what was called “the ornamental architecture of Botany Bay”—the waste in the public stores, and the disregard of cleanliness, propriety, and decency in prison management. The *public works of Macquarie* in Sydney and in Tasmania excite astonishment. In his administration 276 miles of roads were constructed, and along these substantial wooden bridges were placed where required. The list of works includes barracks for troops, stores for provisions, hospitals, public offices, churches, school-houses, quays, wharfs, watch-houses, and police-offices. It fills ten closely printed pages of a Parliamentary Report, and includes not fewer than 250 items. “In short,” says Dr. Lang (“Historical Account”), “if brick and mortar could have insured immortality, Macquarie erected public buildings enough to render his colonial fame imperishable.”

The rapidly-increasing wealth of the colony and its vast resources became the theme of constant allusion in the mother

country. Mr. Bigge's reports, an able history of New South Wales, written by Mr. W. C. *Wentworth*, speeches in the House of Commons, and the brilliant writings of the Rev. *Sydney Smith*, contributed to this not a little. On the 1st December, 1821, Major-General Sir Thomas *Brisbane*, who had arrived in the *Royal George*, read his commission as Governor in Hyde Park, Sydney, and Macquarie bade the colonists farewell in a speech that showed his regret at leaving a country for which he had done so much, and the wound his pride had received in the manner of leaving it. He departed in February, 1822, and died at home in 1824, apparently never having recovered his equanimity. .

65. Sir Thomas Brisbane entered on his government at 1822. the time the colony was in a highly flourishing condition. Notwithstanding his amiable and intelligent personal character, he seems to have wanted some qualities very necessary to the position of a colonial Governor. His administration was short and unpopular. Seeking to avoid the bias of Macquarie, with sympathies which leaned to his own order, and tastes that led him to seclude himself in scientific pursuits, he failed in leaving a decided mark in Australian history.

Dr. Lang says of Brisbane, that while overflowing with the milk of human kindness in his intercourse with all, he attached few, if any, to his person and government, and unhappily converted into his bitterest enemies those who would otherwise have been his warmest friends. In short, he was a man of the very best intentions. His government is memorable as the *era of free immigration*. The *first free emigrants* who paid their passage arrived in 1818, and

amongst them were Mr. Michael *Henderson* and Mr. William *Howe*.

66. But during the rule of Brisbane great strides were made. The export in wool, which in 1820 amounted to less than 100,000 lbs. weight, rose in two and a half years to nearly half a million of pounds. The free settlers, who now began to pour into the colony, allured by the cheapness of labour and the grants of land commensurate with the capital brought with them, clustered on the country adjoining the Cowpastures [17], on the Bathurst plains, or along the rich banks of the Hunter and its tributaries. The very distance from the old country brought out a more enterprising class of colonists than those who flocked to America. Ten ships left the ports of New South Wales this year freighted with colonial produce.

67. In Tasmania, where the population numbered 7400, and where in 1820 only two estates were fenced in, nearly 15,000 acres were in cultivation; the horned cattle numbered 35,000, the sheep 170,000, the swine 5000, and the horses 550. The salubrity of the island was praised by recent arrivals. In sixteen months there had been no funeral. Salt meat to the value of £1000 was purchased by the Crown for exportation. In 1822 the *Bank of Van Diemen's Land* was established, and the Rev. R. *Knopwood* [30], who had been the principal colonial chaplain since the settlement by Collins, was replaced by the Rev. W. *Bedford*.

68. At Sydney the *Agricultural Society* and the *Sydney Institution* were founded, and the Governor, as president of the *Philosophical Institute*, affixed a tablet at Botany Bay commemorative of the landing of Cook and Banks, "the

Columbus and Mæcenæ of their time." A pair of merino rams were sold for £500. The net cost of the colony to the Crown, including the transportation account, was £366,000.

69. The year after his arrival Governor Brisbane gave effect to his taste in the foundation of the *Parramatta Observatory*, of which Carl M. *Rümker* was the first director, the Governor himself assisting at the catalogue of the stars in the clear Southern skies, a work which gained him the medal of the Astronomical Society and the warm commendation of Herschel. The Observatory was dismantled in 1847, and astronomy received little attention in New South Wales till Governor Denison, in 1855, brought the matter before the Legislature. A liberal sum was voted, a *National Observatory* erected, and the Rev. W. Scott, M.A., appointed the first astronomer. In 1858 a transit circle was obtained from England, and regular observations commenced in June, 1859.

70. The reports of the cedar-log wood-cutters had induced the Government in 1822 to form a small settlement for doubly-convicted offenders at *Port Macquarie*, at the mouth of the Hastings [54], where at present there is a thriving sugar-growing industry; but subsequently the establishment was removed. In searching for a suitable place, Oxley [52] in December, 1823, met at *Moreton Bay* with a white man among the natives, named *Pamphlet*, who had been cast away eight months previously. From him he learned of the existence of a fine river, which he proceeded to explore. He named it the *Brisbane*, and the city of that name on its banks is now the capital of the important colony of QUEENS-

LAND. In the August following a detachment under Lieutenant *Miller*, and a large number of prisoners, formed the intended penal settlement at that place.

Whilst Oxley was engaged on the survey of the north-east coast, *Cunningham* [56] was sent out (April, 1823) to explore from the *Cudgeegong* river as far as Liverpool Plains, and made some happy discoveries of practicable country.

71. A new settlement was formed in February, at *Wellington Valley* [54]. In October the *Royal 1823. Veterans*—a remnant of the old New South Wales Corps—were disbanded, and replaced by the *3rd Regiment*, only four soldiers of the old corps availing themselves of the offer to return home. Several *vineyards* were planted. In July the old Court, with its military functions, was superseded, and the great boon of a *Supreme Court* and *trial by jury* granted by an Imperial Act (4 Geo. IV., c. 96.)

1824. In the following year Mr. *Forbes* (afterwards Sir Francis Forbes) arrived to carry out its provisions. *Bannister*, the new Attorney-General, *Balcombe*, the new Colonial Treasurer, and (Sir T. L.) *Pedder* and *Gellibrand*, the new Chief Justice and Attorney-General for Hobart Town, arrived this year, as also the Rev. Dr. *Lang*, who, as head of the *Church of Scotland* in Sydney, still lives, after fifty-four years of untiring activity and devotion to the interests of his adopted country.

72. In September a settlement was formed—with Capt. *Barlow* as Commandant—by Captain (Sir Gordon) *Bremer*, of H.M.S. *Tamar*, on *Melville Island*, which, after a languid existence, had to be abandoned from the unhealthi-

ness of the locality in 1829. Meantime another settlement had been made in *Raffles Bay* under Captain *Barker*, which after a struggle of three years against terrible difficulties had to be given up, and in 1829 the whole north coast of Australia was abandoned, and so remained until a recent date.

73. In Tasmania at this time there were but 3 breweries, 1 distillery, 2 fellmongeries, 5 flour mills, 1 printing office, 1 ropemaker, 1 sailmaker, 1 saw mill, 1 soap manufacturer, and 6 tanners.

74. An important step towards constitutional freedom in New South Wales was made by the institution of a *Legislative Council* in August, 1824. The members nominated were *Stewart*, the Lieutenant-Governor; *Forbes*, the Chief Justice; *Goulbourn*, Colonial Secretary; *Bowman*, Principal Surgeon; *Oxley*, the Surveyor-General; and John *Macarthur*, in compliment to the civilians. In the following October another exceedingly important event took place in the formal concession of the *liberty of the Press*, and Mr. Howe's [17] journal the *Sydney Gazette*, speedily was rivalled by the *Australian*, edited by Dr. *Wardell* and W. C. *Wentworth*, and the *Monitor*, conducted by Mr. *Hall*.

In May Governor *Sorell* [57] had quitted office in Tasmania, and was succeeded by Colonel George *Arthur*. The late Governor died in England in 1848 in his seventy-fourth year, having received his pension for twenty-four years.

75. Governor *Brisbane* being desirous of ascertaining if any large rivers disembogued on the Eastern coast, an expedition was planned with the purpose of reaching Western Port. Thus began the *First Overlanders*.

The leaders were *Hamilton Hume*, and *W. H. Hovell*. Hume at the age of seventeen was an explorer [46], and again in 1817 had discovered *Lake Bathurst*. Hovell was a retired shipmaster, and as is common in such cases, the divided authority occasioned many difficulties. The point of departure was determined to be from *Lake George*. The country around this lake had been explored in 1823 by Captain *Currie* and Major *Ovens*, who, on 1st June, discovered the *Murrumbidgee*. The splendid pastoral tracts which they then for the first time opened up are now the scene of large settlement, and the addition of another unknown river to the map of the interior, was the result of the expedition of Hume and his companion. Leaving *Lake George* on 15th October, they swam the *Murrumbidgee*, carrying the tow-line of their carts, transformed into boats, between their teeth, and then ferrying over their stores and cattle. The carts were left behind on arrival at the mountainous country, and through almost insuperable difficulties, they made their way across rivers and up wall-like precipices—over table lands and down perpendicular chasms.

A fine monument at Albury, “erected by the inhabitants of the *Hume River* in honour of *Hamilton Hume*,” now records the fact that on the 17th November, 1824, the party crossed what is now known as the *Murray River*, and near it is a large blue-gum tree in which Hovell cut his name. On the 24th they crossed the *Ovens*, named after the Governor’s private secretary, and on the 3rd December the *Hovell*, which the previous year had been discovered higher up and named by *Lawson* the *Goulbourn*. Climbing the

Julian Range they proceeded towards the coast, and at length reached the shores of *Corio Bay* and *Geelong*.

The exultation with which they gazed on the lovely scene from the top of *You Yangs* must be left to the imagination. Flinders had looked from the same summit, over the same expanse [24]. Fancy must have been busy with each of the explorers; but the marvellous change which has come over the landscape in the half century which has since elapsed, has in the reality far outstripped their wildest day-dreams.

Hume and Hovell retraced their steps by a somewhat different route, and returned to Lake George, after an absence of sixteen weeks, on 18th January, 1825. They were each rewarded with a grant of 1200 acres, and the men received tickets of leave. Hovell maintained, until a second exploration which he made by sea with Colonel *Stewart*, that in his journey he and Hume had reached Western Port Bay. The Sydney Government subsequently (in 1826) made a settlement on the shores of that bay to prevent a scheme of colonization there which had been contemplated by France. Captain *Wetherall* was the commandant and Captain *Wright* was in charge of the military detachment. They found that a French expedition had been landed there, but had departed again; and the place being unsuitable the detachment of the 3rd and 30th regiments, under Colonel *Stewart*, was withdrawn.

76. Governor Arthur [74] assumed office in Tasmania 12th May, 1824. The colonists were not long in finding out a great difference between the reserve and austerity of their new ruler with the easy and unaffected manners of *Sorell*. The new Governor seemed to regard the colony as an English

penal settlement only, and himself as the mere mouth-piece of the Colonial Secretary for the time being, whose orders were always varying and often contradictory. The settlers had begun to hope for better things. Chief Justice Pedder [72] proclaimed the new charter of a *Supreme Court* on 24th May. Very soon difficulties arose between the Governor and Mr. *Gellibrand* the Attorney-General, whom he had removed from office, which led to mutual hostilities and recriminations. Mr. *Gellibrand* was killed by the Port Phillip blacks in 1837. He was succeeded in his office by a brother of the celebrated writer *Hone*. The exploits of the bushrangers also recommenced. At the end of the year the *Australian Agricultural Company*—with a capital of £1,000,000—was formed in England, with a very influential proprietary. The headquarters were at *Port Stephens*. A grant of 250,000 acres also passed the Home Government to the *Van Diemen's Land Company* in 1825; and in 1826 their first settlement was formed under Mr. *Edward Curr*, at *Circular Head*. One of the persons in the service of this company was a convict named *Jorgen Jorgenson*, whose life of adventure was very remarkable. He had been a seaman with *Grant* and *Flinders* [24]. Sir *William J. Hooker*, the celebrated botanist, who, when a young naturalist, met with *Jorgenson* in Iceland, said that his talents were of the highest order, but his moral and religious character was of the lowest. "He was seaman, explorer, traveller, adventurer, gambler, spy, man of letters, man of fortune, political prisoner, dispensing chemist, and King of Iceland—and was transported for illegally pawning the property of his lodging-house keeper."

77. The adjustment of titles to land granted by the various Governors was a vexed question during the whole of Arthur's administration. Many of the limits of the grants had been defined by an expedient said to have been practised in Ireland. A string was tied to a dog's tail, and when the dog stopped running that was taken to be a mile! Thousands of acres had been thus measured off and endless confusion resulted, until finally, in 1831, the *Caveat Board* rectified the claims made. In 1825 Mr. G. T. *Howe* established the *Tasmanian* newspaper in Launceston, and in the same year, in connexion with Dr. *Ross*, started the *Government Gazette* in Hobart Town as the official rival to Bent's paper [57].

78. Brisbane's four years' term of office having expired, and the reins of government temporarily transferred to Colonel *Stewart*, of the 3rd Regiment, arrangements were made to bid him farewell by some of the leading civil and military colonists, known in those days as the "exclusionists," "aristocrats," or "pure merinos." Offended at their exclusion, the other party also invited him, and the first banquet fell through. Brisbane sailed in December 1825. ber 1825, and three weeks later his successor, Lieutenant-General Ralph *Darling*, arrived, whose administration, after the first few months, was a perpetual storm. *Trial by jury in civil cases*, and the *freedom of the press*, were established in the colony during the government of Sir Thomas Brisbane.

Governor Darling added Archdeacon *Scott* (who had been a wine merchant and secretary to Commissioner Bigge [58], Alexander *Macleay*, the Colonial Secretary, *Robert Campbell*, sen., and *Charles Throsby* to the new Legislative Council.

79. Darling had called at Tasmania on his voyage out, and formally proclaimed, amid general rejoicing, the *independence of the island*, under himself as Governor-in-Chief, and had nominated the following as the first Executive Council:—Dudley Montagu *Perceval*, Colonial Secretary; J. L. *Pedder*, Chief Justice; A. W. H. *Humphrey*, and Jocelyn *Thomas*. The members of the Legislative body were—Pedder, Perceval, Edward *Abbott*, *Hamilton*, *Humphrey*, and Edward Curr. The population of the island at the time of separation exceeded 12,000. Its exports were increasing, and the firm hand of Arthur produced better results in its social condition. A marked improvement was also noticed in the sister colony in these respects during the rule of Brisbane.

80. The revenue of New South Wales had reached £71,682, and the expenditure £82,000. Sixteen ships, of 5500 tons, had cleared out in 1824 from Sydney and Hobart Town for Great Britain, with cargoes of produce valued at £100,000. The imports in 1825 reached £300,000. The population was 33,675. The number of sheep 237,622, and the horned cattle 134,519. The land in cultivation 45,514 acres, and the wool exported 411,600 lbs. Nearly thirty whalers sailed out of Sydney, and many others were employed in collecting sandal-wood, pearl-shells, *bêche-de-mer*, and other produce of the islands of the Pacific. On assuming the government of the colony, Darling's first act was to re-model and re-organise all departments of the public service. He was perhaps harsh in his proceedings, and this and many other acts were viewed with disfavour by that party which, for want of a better name, was called the

"emancipist," but which included persons of culture and attainments, natives of the colony, and those who had been unfortunate in infringing some political law or social usage, as in the case of Redfern [61] or Dr. *Bland*, the latter of whom had been transported for fighting a duel. This year the mania of joint-stock companies occurred in England, and its effects were felt in the colony in an eager desire to enter into *speculations in stock*. "The soldier unbuckled his belt to become a keeper of sheep, and the priest forsook his altar to become a herdsman of cattle." A *drought* of three years ensued, a financial crash followed, and the value of cattle fell from pounds to shillings. The Governor reduced the compulsory scale of rations issued to assigned servants, in consequence of the scarcity, and of course became still more unpopular.

81. It wanted but one thing more,—an act of personal
1826. despotism,—to render complete the exasperation of his opponents. This excuse was found in his conduct to *Sudds* and *Thompson*. These men were two soldiers of the 57th, who committed a theft, for the express purpose of getting themselves convicted, thinking thus to better their condition. They were sentenced to seven years at Moreton Bay [70]. Darling, fearing that the example of insubordination might spread, ordered them to be taken from the civil power, changed their sentence to seven years' hard labour in irons, and directed that they should be, at the expiration of their term of imprisonment, sent back to the regiment. They were then stripped of their uniform before their assembled comrades, dressed in prison clothes and iron collars, with projecting spikes rivetted round their necks, attached

to fetters and chains on their legs. "The projecting irons," says Thompson, "would not allow me to stretch at full length on my back—I could only sleep on my back and sides, by contracting my legs. I could not stand upright with the irons on—the chains were too short—Sudds' collar was too small for his neck." Under this treatment Sudds died, to the consternation of all concerned. It was endeavoured to account for his death, by attributing it to dropsy. A medical examination disclosed no disease. The irons were not to be found when the public inquiry took place. Mr. Wentworth [64] drew up a formal impeachment against His Excellency, and repeated attempts were made to bring the matter before the House of Commons. When at length, years afterwards (in 1835), a committee was granted, the charges fell through for want of evidence. Darling was declared honourably acquitted, and immediately afterwards was knighted. The best his apologists can say in his defence, is that he erred with good intentions.

82. The next error of the Governor was an attempt to restrict the liberty of the press, in which he was foiled by the firmness of Chief Justice Forbes [74]. His despotic character embroiled him further in a large number of prosecutions against newspapers for libel, and his chief adviser, Archdeacon Scott [78], who had been called by one journal "not a man of peace," resented the remark by ordering the pew of the offending editor to be "decked over," to prevent its being occupied!

83. This year a *Chamber of Commerce* was established, the first regular inland *mail-service* was started, and the first steps were taken towards colonising *New Zealand* by an

English company, under the protection of the Sydney Government. The *Bank of Australasia* was this year established.

84. In 1827 the important work of supplying the city with *fresh water* from Botany, was commenced by Mr. **1827.** *Busby*; and the question of entirely civil trial by jury and a *representative House of Assembly* was much agitated. The former privilege was not obtained until 1832, but the abolition of military juries was a great stride to political freedom.

85. The alarm caused by the reported intention of the French to found a settlement on the Australian shores [29], induced Darling to send a detachment of soldiers, under Major *Lockyer*, to *King George's Sound*, where a site for a township was chosen at *Albany*. This military post was maintained for four years, when in 1830, after the foundation of the Colony of *Western Australia*, it was transferred to the Government at Swan River. Another establishment was also formed under Captain *Bishop* in the fine district of *Illawarra*.

86. In addition to the five new settlements—at Port Macquarie, Moreton Bay, Melville Island, King George's Sound, and Western Port—formed in the years 1824-5-6, the penal settlement at Norfolk Island [32] was also revived.

87. A *census* gave the population of the colony **1828.** as 36,598; horned cattle, 262,868; sheep, 536,391; land in cultivation, 71,523 acres; value of wool exported, £40,851; whale oil ditto, £26,431.

88. Resuming the narrative of the exploration of the interior, an important expedition was despatched **1829.** this year. Cunningham had, in 1827, discovered

the celebrated gap through the *Arbutnot* Range into Liverpool Plains [54], which he had named *Pandora's Pass*. The drought gave promise that the marshes which had baffled Oxley [52] would be dry enough to be penetrated. The leadership was wisely given by Governor Darling to Captain *Charles Sturt*, of the 39th Regiment, whose enthusiasm for Australian discovery has left his name in the first rank of illustrious explorers. Hume [75] was his second, and Mr. *McLeod*, an army surgeon, two soldiers of the 39th, and eight prisoners, formed the party. Oxley had died a week before the expedition started. With thirteen horses and ten bullocks Sturt left Sydney 10th September, 1828, and Wellington Valley on 7th December. At the end of December they reached Oxley's marshes. After struggling through boggy country and 200 miles of sandy plains, they discovered, 4th February, 1829, a fine, wide, and deep, but salt river, covered with wild fowl. This they named the *Darling*. Following the stream down, they came on the *Bogan*, which tributary they traced for sixty miles, and then made towards the Castlereagh [54], which they found instead of a fine stream, a dry channel, overgrown with a perished vegetation. For a hundred miles they followed its course, till they again came across the salt waters of the *Darling*, ninety miles nearer to its sources. The expedition returned to Sydney in April, 1829.

The prospect was certainly disheartening. "To have found the interior of the continent a marsh was bad enough," says the Rev. *Julian Woods* ("Australian Exploration"), "but to have found it a desert, watered only by a river as salt as brine, would proclaim to the world a wilderness in Australia such as never had been heard of before."

89. Meantime important events were happening on the seaboard of Western Australia. It has been told how Major Lockyer took possession of this coast in 1826 [85]. In the year 1828, Captain (Sir James) *Stirling*, who had in former days first traversed the great *Manaro* plains of New South Wales, was employed in His Majesty's ship *Success* surveying the west coast from King George's Sound to *Swan River*. His report of the country, and the fear of a French settlement on some part of the shores of Australia which prevailed from time to time, caused the establishment of the *Colony of WESTERN AUSTRALIA*, of which in 1829 he became the first Lieutenant-Governor. The colony is defined as all that portion of New Holland situate to the west of 129° E. longitude, which embraces an extent of country as large as Hindustan, and eight times the size of the United Kingdom. The settlement was formed at *Perth* in 1829, when Captain *Fremantle* was sent in H.M.S. *Challenger* to take possession, and before the end of that year 25 ships from England had landed 850 emigrants, 57 horses, 106 pigs, 204 cows, and 1096 sheep. In 1830 over 1100 more settlers arrived.

But the colony from the first was injudiciously planned. Hundreds of thousands of acres had been granted by the Crown among the civil, naval and military officers, the promoters of the settlement, on the easiest terms of occupation, and the ordinary settlers found only the inferior lands open to them, or became purchasers from the first grantees. The Governor had an estate of 100,000 acres, others who were never in the colony had similar grants. From the captain to the captain's clerk on board His Majesty's ships *Challenger* and *Sulphur* every

officer had a grant. The collapse soon came. The terrible story of the early days of Western Australia is thus told by Mr. Fox Bourne [*"Our Colonies"*]:—"The ghastly spectacle of the town site of *Clarence*—its sole edifices crowded, buried and neglected tombs—its only inhabitants corpses, the victims of disease, starvation, and despair—the sea-beach strewn with wrecks—the hills and borders of the rivers studded with deserted and half-finished buildings—bear witness to these consequences, and speak of brave men, delicate females and helpless children perishing by hundreds on a desert coast from want of food, of shelter, and even of water, and surrounded by armed hordes of angry savages. It were impossible to estimate the vast amount of property of every sort buried for safety in the sands of the shore, and never again recovered; or the vast multitude of valuable and high-bred stock of all descriptions, whose skeletons whitened the beach, or filled the morasses they had been forced to enter in the desperate search for fresh water." The colonists, in 1831, startled the British Parliament with the story of their wrongs. They complained bitterly that the entire material of the settlement, the official staff, settlers' property and live stock, had been hurried out to an unknown wilderness before one acre was surveyed, before one building had been erected, before even a guess had been formed as to the proper scene of their labours; and before the slightest knowledge had been obtained of the soil, climate, products, or inhabitants. The farmers had been told they must wait—wait till lands were discovered, and then wait till they were surveyed.

A grievous error had been committed, in which the

settlers themselves were by no means blameless. English writers delighted to picture the rise of a state of society in Western Australia which should be superior to any other on the continent. A distinct condition of each land sale was that the place was never to become a penal settlement. The colonists were to consist mostly of families well born and well educated, officers of rank in the army and navy, and those "subordinate classes" whom Mr. *Gibbon Wakefield* sought so anxiously to catch in his various schemes of colonisation. The elegancies of life were to be sedulously cultivated, and to constitute a distinguished feature in the intercourse of the higher ranks. Great pains were to be taken to preserve the native race; and agricultural, commercial, botanical, and literary institutions were to be fostered. The map of the settlement of "*Australind*" may still be found in the Survey Department at Perth, showing the projected reserves—the barracks—the parks, &c., and remains another record of the astounding ignorance of some very worthy people of the true meaning of the word "Colonisation."

After an existence of nine years, meat was still half-a-crown a pound in Western Australia. As some compensation, however, Captain *Irwin* (who for a short time administered the Government) had discovered a certain description of soft bark excellent for cooking fish in, and it was thought that it might prove a valuable export, which "would be competed for by the *élite* of the English gastronomes at the London clubs"!

In time matters began to mend. The men who had survived the first disastrous days betook themselves to agriculture and sheep-farming, and all the writers agree in

their accounts of the moral courage and unmurmuring perseverance, under great privations, of the women who encountered the difficulties entailed on the first settlers. The country was found to be not so inhospitable. From 1832 to 1834, Captains Irwin, *Daniell*, and *Beete* successively acted as Lieutenant-Governors. In the latter year the colony contained about 1600 inhabitants, 3500 sheep, and had 918 acres under cultivation. From that date till 1838 Sir James Stirling was again the administrator. He was succeeded by Mr. John *Hutt*, who remained till 1845, during which period the colony steadily progressed. Colonel Andrew *Clarke* succeeded Hutt, and held rule for twelve months, when his death placed Lieutenant-Colonel Irwin in office. By this time the population had increased to 4620, the sheep to 141,000, and the cultivated land to 7000 acres. In July, 1848, Captain Charles *Fitzgerald*, R.N., was appointed, and remained till 1855.

In the year 1849—the second year of Captain Fitzgerald's Government—when the settlement was perishing for lack of labour, the colonists *petitioned for prisoners* to be sent to them. Their request was granted, and an account of the more fortunate days which followed will be found in the paragraph describing the progress of the Australias during the year 1850.

90. In New South Wales the first *Circuit Court* was held at Campbelltown, with considerable display, and in legal matters a *separation* of the two branches of the profession of *barristers* and *attorneys* was effected.

91. The discovery of the Darling [88] set at rest the conjectures that the north-western rivers were tributaries of the

Brisbane, and disembogued in Moreton Bay. New speculations arose as to whether it fed an inland sea, as Sturt argued, or crossed the continent, or fell into Spencer's Gulf; in short, where did the Darling discharge its waters? To set these questions at rest, Sturt was again despatched, 3rd November, 1829, to penetrate further, by means of the Murrumbidgee, or the streams discovered by Hume and Hovell [75]. Mr. George *Macleay*, a son of the Colonial Secretary, replaced Mr. Hume on this occasion. Following down the fine, smooth, and deep-flowing Murrumbidgee, in longitude 144°, they were surrounded by almost impenetrable swamps, covered by reeds. Sturt built a small skiff, put his whaleboat together, sent back his drays, and with six men determined to trust himself to the stream. On the 14th January they shot forth into the placid, glassy waters of a broad and noble river, running at the rate of three miles an hour, which was named the *Murray*, after the Secretary of State for the Colonies. On the 22nd they fell in with immense multitudes of natives, who yelled in a monotonous chorus of delight as they saw the devoted little band gliding down towards them. As hostilities were imminent, Sturt was on the point of firing, when four natives whom they had previously met up the river and treated with kindness, made their appearance, swam the river, and by loud speech and threats dissuaded an attack. This concourse of hostile natives was crowded on a sand-bank in the middle of the stream, and to the heartfelt thankfulness of the leader for their escape from their enemies was added the delight of finding that the bank was caused by the junction of the *Darling* at this point. Three cheers awoke the echoes of

its banks, and the whaleboat swung round to a fair wind, and hurried on the mysterious north-west course of the Murray towards the heart of the continent. And so day after day elapsed, and January passed. On the 3rd of February they entered *Lake Alexandrina*, and the triumph of Sturt was complete. He had traced the Murray to its mouth. He re-entered the river, and after a month of incredible hardships, with nothing but flour to eat, and continually harassed by natives on the banks, reached the Murrumbidgee. Seventy-seven days after starting they reached the place where they had built their boat, having in that time rowed at least 2000 miles. No provisions having been sent them there as expected, for seventeen days longer they pulled up against the stream. "I *must* tell the captain," some of them would say in their tent at night, "I can pull no more." To-morrow came, and with a noble courage they still pulled on. One became insane. When yet ninety miles from their depot they drew the boat ashore and started on foot. Two of the strongest men went ahead; the rest waited six days for their return, in what desperate case may be imagined. The last day's allowance was served out, and the collection of specimens were buried. Next day they would drag their worn and wasted frames after their comrades. They were at grips with death in the wilderness. But the heroic flame which flickered in the hearts of these men was happily not to be so quenched. The next day came, and with it succour.

Exactly six months' after their departure Sturt returned to Sydney to his well-won triumph. Charles Sturt died at Cheltenham, England, 16th June, 1869. It was well said of

him—"He never strove for what the vulgarly-ambitious call fame; he was a most modest, simple-minded, and retiring gentleman; and the world passed him by shouting out praises to more boisterous heroes and worthies of a rougher cast. Brave as a paladin, gentle as a girl, this man went into the wilderness, and by his genius and valour laid the foundation of a new English State which is rapidly growing into greatness. Had he won an Indian battle—no matter whether by his own strategy or by the sheer dogged courage of his troops—he would have received a peerage. He discovered the River Murray—the Australian "Nile"—he opened up the whole interior of Australia to English settlement and enterprise; and he dies untitled, undecorated, unrewarded, a simple gentleman retired from the army, like a hundred others who doze away the quiet evening of their lives, at a provincial watering-place."

92. In November this year, after a campaign of seven weeks, what is known in Tasmania as the "*Black War*" was terminated.

1830. The story of the gradual suppression of the aboriginal races of the Australian continent is full of interest. All over the world it has been found that where the white man takes possession of a country inhabited by black men, the blacks either sink into slavery or become extinct. The original inhabitants of Australia are not strong enough, either in muscle or mind, to endure the restraints of civilization; and as civilization advances so the uncivilized tribes die out. The blacks of Tasmania were found to be untameable. Doubtless there were many blunders on both sides, and the settlers often incautiously provoked quarrels

which ended in massacre. The reprisals by settlers and natives became numerous, and it was resolved at last to *drive all the native population into Tasman's Peninsula*—a territory connected with the main land by an isthmus a quarter of a mile in breadth.

On the 22nd of September Governor Arthur [76] announced the plan of the campaign. Every settler was called upon to take up arms, and grants of land were promised to those who should do good service. A chain of military posts was to be made across the island, and the advancing forces were to drive the natives before them. The principal depot was at *Oatlands*, where were provided 1000 muskets, 30,000 rounds of cartridge, 300 pairs of hand-cuffs, and a large store of provisions. The forces amounted to nearly 5000 men. On the 1st of October the country was declared under martial law, and the Governor in person reviewed the little army. Everything promised success; but unfortunately the extreme aversion of the blacks to the refining influence of civilization had not been sufficiently appreciated, and after a campaign of nearly two months the heroes returned with only two prisoners. This expedition cost £30,000, and the only person bold enough to publicly proclaim the proceedings ridiculous and expensive was a Mr. Gregson, who said that the project for netting the aborigines was much like attempting to harpoon a whale from the summit of Mount Wellington!

That which violence was unable to accomplish, eloquence and kindness succeeded in achieving. There was in Tasmania a man named *Robinson*, who had acquired the language of the natives. He offered to go alone and on foot to

the savage tribes, explain to them that the intentions of the settlers were peaceful, and offer them the friendship of the white nation. After many adventures he succeeded. By the aid of interpreters and friendly natives the aboriginal population were made to understand that it was useless for them to contend against the power of the white race, and the tragic story of murder and revenge ended in the founding of a "native village" at Flinders Island, where the remnant of the conquered race might find an asylum and a grave.

The bareness of this rapid narration of facts may be relieved by the picture given by the Rev. Mr. *West* ("History of Tasmania") of the dangers and intrepidity of Robinson. On one occasion he was following a tribe who had fled in the direction of the peak of Teneriffe. "He saw them first to the east of the Barn Bluff Mountain, and was not more than two miles distant. He hailed his people, and selected a few of his friendly natives who, together with the woman present at the murder of Captain Thomas, were sent to meet them. The party of Robinson were concealed by a scrub. In less than half-an-hour he heard the war-whoop, and perceived that they were advancing by the rattling of their spears. This was an awful moment to their pacificator. On their approach, the chief, *Manalanga*, leaped on his feet in great alarm, saying that the natives were coming to spear them; he urged Mr. Robinson to run, and finding he would not, took up his rug and spears and went away. The rest of the allies prepared to follow him, but were prevailed on by Robinson to remain. They inferred that the natives sent on the embassy of peace

were either killed, or that they had joined the hostile tribe. As these advanced the friendly emissaries were unseen, being hidden by the large number of the strangers, who still raised their cry and approached in warlike array. At length Robinson saw his own people; he then went up to the chiefs and shook hands with them. He explained the object of his visit; distributed trinkets among them, and sat down and partook of refreshments with them. From that time they placed themselves under his control, and as they advanced towards Hobart Town, he encouraged them to make excursions, which left their own actions free, and prevented suspicion and distrust. With their wives and children, this party consisted of thirty-six, and at length they were safely lodged on Swan Island. They were fine muscular men, and excited great sympathy and interest.

This incident suggested to the venerable artist, Mr. Duterreau, the idea of a national picture; he depicts the interview, and delineates the various circumstances drawn from the life with great energy and effect. Robinson is seen in expostulation with a listening chief; a woman behind him, is endeavouring to pour distrust into his ear. Others are looking on in expectation or in doubt. The grouping is skilful and expressive; and this picture, which has the great merit of minutely representing the attitudes and customs of the natives, will be an interesting memorial, in another age, of the most honourable passage in Tasmanian history."

93. The increase in the stock of New South Wales beyond the demand, now became a source of anxiety,
1830. and suggestions were made to export cargoes to the West India Islands in exchange for sugar, rum, and coffee.

The *export of horses to India* was also commenced. An abundant harvest proved the difficulty in the supply of labour. The settlers on the Hawkesbury required 400 labourers, and the Government could only supply 112. Troubles with the bushrangers, in which the Bathurst settlers, under the command of Mr. W. H. *Suttor*, and the mounted police under Lieutenant *Macalister*, distinguished themselves, were frequent, and the murder of Captain *Logan* by the blacks near Moreton Bay, where he was engaged in surveying, strongly stirred popular feeling. The *Sydney College* was founded, and the important work of cutting a road over the mountains to the Hunter River was carried out.

94. On the accession of His Majesty King William IV., occasion was taken to lay before the English Government, in an address of congratulation, the hope of the colonists that they might participate in the full benefits and privileges of the British Constitution.

1831. 95. The two first immigrant ships arrived with fifty young women (from an Orphan School in Cork, most of whom speedily became wives) and a number of mechanics. These latter came out under the care of Dr. Lang [71], to whom *Lord Goderich*, the Secretary of State, advanced the sum of £1500 for the experiment. A further loan of £3500 was procured from the Treasury by the reverend gentleman, to assist in founding the *Presbyterian (Australian) College*.

96. An alteration was also made in the disposal of the public lands. *Grants were abolished*, and the lowest price was fixed at 5s. an acre.

97. In September it became known that Darling had been recalled, and Major-General (Sir) Richard *Bourke* appointed in his stead. The retiring Governor handed over his charge to Colonel *Patrick Lindesay*, and sailed on the 22nd October for Canton amidst an ebullition of popular feeling, for which those principally concerned lived to express regret. "His great deficiency," says Flanagan [63], "was a want of magnanimity. This defect deprived him of the warm sympathy of his friends, while, combined with a large amount of rigour, it gained him the unrelenting hatred of his enemies. The *Sydney aqueduct* relieves his government from the imputation of being altogether useless."

98. Further exploration was undertaken this year by Major (Sir Thomas) *Mitchell*, the Surveyor-General. An escaped prisoner named Clarke, who had previous to his apprehension lived with the blacks in the country about Liverpool Plains, reported the existence of a river he had seen to the north-east, named by the natives the *Kindur* (Gwydir), and that he had followed it down to the sea. The Acting-Governor gave Mitchell permission to equip a party, and in November he started in company with two volunteers, Messrs. *White* and *Finch*, and a party of fifteen men. On the 9th December they reached the *Peel River*, then the limit of exploration in this direction, and on the 22nd the Namoi, or main stream which flows through the magnificent country of the Liverpool Plains. Here the canvas boats were constructed. Six days after they launched on the river, and Mitchell sent a man back with despatches, of whom no tidings were ever after heard. The usual diffi-

culties of river navigation followed. At one time the men were "swimming about like frogs, and dividing with a cross-cut saw trees under water;" and at another their boat would "snag" and sink. They therefore resumed their journey on land. On the 9th January (1832) they made the *Gwydir* of Cunningham [70] and followed its course for twelve days, until they reached the head waters of the Upper Darling, called by the natives the *Karaula* (Macintyre)—turbid, deep, well stocked with fish—which they explored for nine days. On the 4th February they reached the long sought *Darling*, and found it was quite impossible to navigate it. Finch had been sent back from the Peel to the Hunter for six bullock loads of stores. He returned to the camp with a disastrous account of the murder of his whole party by the blacks. The rainy season was setting in, and the hope of proceeding further had to be abandoned. On their return they saw, with deepening anxiety, that the tracks of their cart wheels were obliterated by the print of naked feet, showing that large bodies of blacks were following them. By good management Mitchell effected a return without further loss.

99. Captain *Forbes*, who afterwards went in search of some bushrangers, on the Namoi, also tried to find the "Kindur," but without effect; the story of the runaway convict was therefore disbelieved. Mr. *Dixon*, also in October, 1833, traced the ranges between the Lachlan and the Macquarie by crossing to the *Bogan*, which he followed for sixty-seven miles.

100. The eighth Australian Governor, Bourke, [97] landed on the 3rd December, 1831. His reception was hailed

as the dawn of a happier era, and the colonists, in an address of welcome, indulged a well-founded hope that with the termination of unfavourable seasons the reign of discord and insecurity had also passed away; and that with the return of plenty, a wise and fostering government might restore concord and fellowship, and reproduce in the colony that confidence which had been so long wanting. His Excellency was earnestly requested in the same address, the tenor of which was a mixture of compliment and dictation, to judge for himself of the character and wants of the people, and to place no reliance upon the reports of others. *Maclean*, the Colonial-Secretary, was alluded to with severe disapprobation as the last individual by whose opinions the colonists would like to be judged. The Governor, in reply, recommended a total oblivion of past dissensions, and a sacrifice of resentments, public and private, in the interests of their adopted country.

101. This year the *first steamer* (the *Sophia Jane*, of 256 tons), was brought out from England, and plied between Sydney and Newcastle. The *catarrh* in sheep first showed itself, and *wine* grown and made by Mr. *Hawkins*, at Bathurst, was sold in Sydney.

102. The best feeling existed between the Governor and the Legislative Council when they met on 19th 1832. January. His recommendation that some portion of the land revenue should be appropriated for the introduction of free labour won golden opinions, and £3600 was set apart for this purpose. From this time also dates the publication in the newspapers of *proceedings* in the *Legislature*, and their columns were speedily full of a formal

censure passed on Dr. Lang [71] for certain charges made against some of his fellow-colonists. In May, two ships arrived, bringing out forty-eight *military pensioners* with their families, from whom some of the most respectable folk in the colony are descended.

103. The question of a *Legislative Assembly*, and trial by jury in New South Wales in civil as well as criminal cases, was debated in the House of Commons and lost. The Sydney *aqueduct* [84] was completed and opened. On the 8th of May the wife of the Governor died, and was buried at Parramatta. Sir Edward Parry, the famous Arctic navigator, became the director of the Australian Agricultural Company [76]. In his new sphere of usefulness at the Company's depot at Tahlee, this admirable man displayed all those qualities which have endeared his name to the seamen of all nations. The necessity for establishing a corporation for the city was also much discussed. The revenue had reached £135,000. The population numbered 45,000 free, and 25,000 bond.

104. The beginning of this year was signalised by large public meetings of colonists, with a view to achieve a
1833. *Legislative Assembly*, and the power to impose their own taxes and spend their own money. The large expenditure, the pension list, and civil establishment, and the patronage of the Colonial Office, were severely criticised, especially by the undaunted Wentworth. The address presented to the House of Commons noticed the fact that there were 120 magistrates, and at least twice that number of other colonists of wealth, intelligence, and respectability, qualified to become members of a House of Assembly.

105. This year Sydney was declared a *free port*. The Rev. Wm. Ullathorne arrived as the Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic Church in Australia. Justice Stephen retired from the Bench, and 2685 free persons arrived in the colony.

106. The matter of a regular *postal communication* with England was mooted and discussed on a proposition
1834. by Mr. *Montgomery Martin*. Dr. Wardell [74], an eminent lawyer and valued colonist, met his death at the hands of bushrangers. The *honey bee* was introduced into Tasmania by Dr. T. B. *Wilson*, and "the freeborn wanderer" has since spread over all the colonies.

107. The colony of Western Australia this year contained about 1600 people, who had brought some 1000 acres under cultivation, and owned between 3000 and 4000 sheep.

108. At the request of the Imperial Government further
1835. exploration of the interior was determined on, to ascertain the course of the Darling. Mitchell [98] started on the 31st March with a very large party, a four-wheeled carriage to carry the two boats, and seven carts with provisions for eight months. They entered the desert beyond the *Canoblas Mountains*, at *Doch-an-Dhoras Ponds*, and before they reached the *Bogan* met with a great loss. Mr. *Cunningham* [88], the botanist, who had wandered away by himself, was killed by the natives. For five days Mitchell followed his wandering tracks for seventy miles, finding his whip and gloves: the body was never recovered. On the 30th April they resumed their journey along the left bank of the *Bogan*, and had frequent encounters with the natives; on the 25th May they

reached the Darling. Here they erected a stockade for protection, which was named *Fort Bourke*, where is now an important town, with steamers plying on the river. Mitchell explored the river for one day with fourteen men, in boats, but the navigation being impracticable, he landed, and made his way through hordes of natives. He had reached an arid desert, when he turned back, and at one hundred miles from the junction was obliged to desist, and, for the time, failed in determining that the Darling did actually join the Murray.

To settle this point, Mitchell again started on the 17th March, 1835. This remarkable journey led him from the Murray to the sea at Portland Bay, through a country on which he bestowed the significant name of *Australia Felix*.

109. The party consisted of twenty-five men, and Mr. *Stapylton* was the second in command. At the outset they were told that the *Myall*, or "wild blacks," were preparing to oppose their progress. Passing along the banks of the *Lachlan* [46] they reached the *Murrumbidgee*, and also the *Murray*, at its junction with the *Darling*, as described by *Sturt* [91]. On the 15th June the expedition crossed the *Murray* at *Swan Hill*. Their course up this noble river led them beyond the junction of the *Edward*, which they passed without observing. On the 20th June they fell in with the *Loddon*, which they traced through a rich, treeless country for three days. Travelling for many days over lightly-timbered country towards the south, they passed the *Avoca* and the *Avon*, and had a fine view of the *Grampians* at thirty miles' distance. Crossing the *Wimmera* near *Mount*

Zero, they climbed 4000 feet to the top of *Mount William*, and were repaid for a miserable night's camp on the summit by a view which was "splendour in itself." Reaching *Mount Arapiles*, which Mitchell named after the anniversary of the battle of Salamanca, where his brother was killed, they saw that the Grampians were continued by the *Victoria Range*.

On the 31st July they came suddenly on a broad, rapid, and deep river. This was the *Glenelg*, and proceeding down its valley and through the beautiful vale of the *Wannon*, they reached the sea in the boats at the mouth of the river at *Discovery Bay* on the 29th August. The leader speaks in raptures of the beautiful country through which he passed. In a further exploration they arrived at Portland on the 29th August, 1836, and to their extreme surprise there found the settlement formed by the Hentys [111]. Returning, Mitchell saw and named *Mounts Clay, Rouse, Sturgeon, Abrupt, Stavely, Nicholson*, and others, the *Hopkins River*, and *Mount Alexander*. From the top of *Mount Macedon* (the "Mount Gniburh" of Admiral King, and the "Mount Wentworth" of Hume [75], which Mr. G. W. Rusden very properly says should be called "Mount Hume"), he viewed Port Phillip Bay, and with his spy-glass made out a number of white objects on its shores, which there is every reason to suppose were the tents of Batman and Fawkner on the Yarra [30]. One can readily imagine with what elation he pursued his way, crossing the *Campaspe* and the *Ovens*, on his back tracks to the Murray. Some troublesome blacks were frightened away by horrid shouts through a speaking trumpet, and some hideous masks, lit up

with blue port fires. He finally reached Sydney on the 3rd November, after a journey, going and returning, of 3500 miles, part of it "amid the finest region that ever fell to the lot of any explorer to discover."

110. It was the fancy of Mitchell to call the splendid country he had passed through *Australia Felix*. This cumbersome name, however, gave place to that of "Port Phillip," and in 1851 to that of "VICTORIA," by which the province is now known. But "the Major's line" as it is called, will always remain a record on the map of a remarkable exploration, fraught with most important results. It gave an immense impetus to the opening up of the district, which about this time took place.

111. The exploration and settlement of Victoria may be thus shortly chronicled. The attempt of Collins has been already noticed [29]. In 1827 *Wishart*, the master of a small cutter, was driven into a bay, which he named *Port Fairy* after his vessel. In the two following years *Portland Bay* (named by Grant [24] in 1802), was visited by Mr. Dutton, then one of the crew of a sealing vessel. He built a house at Whaler's Point in 1829, which in 1831 he occupied for some months, while engaged sealing. The following year (1832) he formed a whaling station there, erected buildings, and grew vegetables. He was engaged in this pursuit, when in July, 1833, Mr. Edward *Henty*, the eldest son of a family of settlers at Launceston in Tasmania, of which Thomas Henty was the head, on his way from Swan River to Launceston in the *Thistle* schooner, called in at Portland, and being struck with its advantages, returned on the 19th November, 1834, with stock, whaling-gear and boats, and

formed with his brother Francis, who arrived about a month later, the *first permanent settlement* on the shores of Port Phillip.

112. The Hentys were so successful, that in 1835 they exported 700 tons of whale oil and bone. Many who are familiar with the beautiful homes and rich lands of the Western district of Victoria, in the present day, can recall the time that the little whaling station, five hundred miles from the nearest tavern, was the only settlement on the whole south coast of the island-continent.

113. Meantime other settlers in Tasmania were becoming cramped for pasture for their flocks. Two residents, Mr. Gellibrand [76] and the energetic John *Batman*, who had rendered good service in the *Black War* [92], had in 1827 sought, and been refused by Governor Bourke, a grant of land at Western Port. In 1835, an association was formed by them in Tasmania, to ascertain "the general character and capabilities of Port Phillip as a grazing and agricultural district." Batman accordingly sailed from George Town, on 12th May, 1835, in the *Rebecca*, of thirty tons, with a master, a mate, four seamen, three assistants, and seven Sydney aboriginals. On the 29th he entered Port Phillip Heads, and subsequently ascended Station Peak Range, and traversed the country round about *Geelong*. He had several interviews with the natives, and having on the 2nd June, anchored at the mouth of the river which falls into *Hobson's Bay* at *Williamstown*, on the following day ascended in a boat that, and the *Saltwater River*, some five miles. The party then landed, and followed its course for twenty-six miles.

114. On the 6th, he effected an extremely simple and happy arrangement with eight of the principal men of a tribe he fell in with, by which they agreed to grant "to him and to his heirs for ever" some 800,000 acres of land, which would now include the cities of Melbourne and Geelong and Collingwood, and also embrace the boroughs of *Sandridge*, and *St. Kilda*. The "consideration" paid the aborigines by Batman for 819,000 acres, was twenty shirts, fifty blankets, twenty pairs of shoes, fifty gowns, thirty necklaces, five hundredweight of flour, and half a ton of pork! When this "deed" was declared void by Governor Bourke, compensation (£7000) was allowed the association to the extent of the consideration paid to the vendors, "thus in some degree, recognising the services which the company had rendered, by assisting in the colonisation of the new country."

The names of the shareholders of the company by whom Batman was employed, and with whom he was associated were as follow:—Charles *Swanston*, a captain in the East India Company's Service, and a member of Governor Arthur's Council; T. *Bannister*, Sheriff; James *Simpson*, a police magistrate; Joseph Tice *Gellibrand*, barrister and ex-Attorney-General; Henry *Arthur*, Collector of Customs, nephew of the Governor; J. and W. *Robertson*, drapers; John Helder *Wedge*, Government Surveyor; John *Sinclair*, Overseer of Convicts at Launceston; John Thomas *Collicott*, Postmaster, Hobart Town; Anthony *Cotterell*, Chief Constable of Launceston; W. G. *Sams*, Sheriff, Launceston; M. *Connolly*, a dealer; and George *Mercer*, an East Indian officer residing in Britain. The

lands were divided into seventeen lots, and rumour has it that three shares were reserved as a *douceur* to the British ministers who were to be urged to sanction the purchase from the natives.

After the blacks had signed two elaborately-drawn legal deeds to the above effect (which Batman had conveniently brought with him in his pocket), and had delivered handfuls of earth to give possession, they proceeded, according to the accounts, to define the boundaries by means of marked trees at the corners of the "grant," an operation which, if true, as Mr. Gurner [124], in his "Chronicle of Port Phillip," says, must have involved a walk on the part of Batman and his eight "chiefs" of over two hundred miles in one day! In returning to his vessel, Batman had crossed the swamp at the west end of the city, which now bears his name, and so reached, to his surprise, the banks of the fresh-water river on which *Melbourne* now stands. He named this river after himself. This name has given place to that bestowed on it by Mr. J. H. Wedge (a member of Batman's Association who came over in August to report on the new settlement)—the *Yarra Yarra*, from the exclamation of a black boy at beholding the falls near Prince's Bridge, and supposed to have been mistaken for Yanna! Yanna! which means in the native dialect "It flows," as the boy afterwards used the same expression to denote a small fall on the Werribee River. The native name of the Yarra was "*Bay-ray-rung*." As before noticed [29] Mr. Grimes had been the first to ascend it.

115. Batman determined at once to return to Tasmania. Calling at Indented Head, he left behind three white men

and five of his Sydney natives, with three months' provisions, and instructions to build a hut, plant a garden, and warn off any intruder. Sailing thence on 14th June, he made the passage over in thirty-six hours. It was subsequent to his departure that *William Buckley*, "the wild white man" [30], came to the camp with the natives, among whom he had lived for thirty-two years. Mr. J. E. Calder, the late Surveyor-General of Tasmania, who has been at much pains to gather the early records of the colony, points out that in the garrison order-book of Governor Collins this man's name is set down as Jeremiah Buckley. The story Batman had to tell his partners was highly satisfactory; but to their application for a recognition of the treaty with the natives, Governor Arthur, though personally favourable to the settlement, was compelled to give an official refusal, and quoted the decision of the British Government on a somewhat similar application of the Henty's for recognition of their claims to land at Portland [112]. His decision was subsequently upheld by Lord *Glenelg*, the Colonial Secretary.

But the disfavour shown by Arthur to the project had no effect. The spirit of enterprise was awakened. The crew of the little pioneer *Rebecca* talked to other people at Launceston Wharf. Mr. Robson, the mate, told a Captain *Lancey* how they had found a river and splendid country, and *Lancey*, *Fawkner*, and others had long been thinking of trying their fortunes across the straits.

116. Early in 1835 Mr. *John Pascoe Fawkner* [30] of Launceston, had contemplated a visit to Western Port, the beauty and fertility of which rumour depicted in extravagant

terms. He bought the schooner *Enterprise*,* and formed a party, consisting of Messrs. *William* and *Samuel Jackson, J. Lancey, R. H. Marr*, and *George Evans*. On the 27th July they put to sea from George Town, but Fawkner became sea-sick, and so landed again. On the 8th August the vessel entered Western Port, but finding the place unsuitable, left and on the 15th passed through Port Phillip Heads. Here the whaleboat left by Batman came off to them, manned by the Sydney blacks. The vessel worked up the south passage, some of their number landing at various points until off the Red Bluff (*Point Ormond*), where *William Jackson* landed and led a party through the bush to the banks of the Yarra, which they crossed above the Falls, and camped, waiting for the *Enterprise* to get up the river. This was done on the 29th August, 1835. The little craft was tied up to the forest-trees growing on the river bank, and the provisions and live stock, consisting of two horses, two pigs, three kangaroo dogs, and a cat, were landed over a plank thrust to the bank. Within forty years the total trade of the settlement thus founded rose to upwards of thirty-two millions sterling!

117. While the people of Fawkner's party were thus occupied, Wedge [114] had come over from Tasmania to examine and confirm, or refute, the glowing accounts given by John Batman. He joined the party left at Indented Heads, and proceeded to explore the country. On his third trip he reached, on the 2nd September, the present site of Melbourne, and saw with surprise a little vessel moored in the river where the Queen's Wharf now stands. It is thought that the *Enterprise* had crept through the Heads and

* The *Enterprise* now lies a wreck near Warrnambool.

passed up the bay after Wedge had left on his first inland journey; but at any rate he immediately pointed out to Lancey, who had charge of Fawkner's party, that they were settled on that part of the land claimed by Batman to have been ceded to him by the natives. A removal to the other bank of the river was suggested, as affording ample scope for the new-comers. Some of the party left at Indented Heads were moved up to the Yarra, under the charge of Henry Batman, the brother of John, and encamped near where *St. James's Cathedral* now stands. Wedge returned to Tasmania, while Lancey's party remained, sowed with wheat five acres of land, and erected, near Batman's Hill, their tents and huts. Fawkner himself came over on 10th October, and removed his party to the rise opposite the Falls on the south side of the river, where he formed a cultivation paddock of eighty acres. His plough-furrows were to be seen seventeen years afterwards by the first gold miners who crowded to the shores of the new El Dorado.

118. At his death, the friends of Mr. Fawkner injudiciously put forth his claim to be "the Founder of Victoria" The matter may be shortly stated thus: Grimes carefully surveyed the shores of Port Phillip, Geelong and Corio Bays in 1802 [29], and laid down the Werribee Plains and two rivers (the Yarra and Saltwater) on the plan he made for Governor King. Tuckey, the first lieutenant of the "Calcutta" [29], mentions the survey in his account of Collins's attempt. Flinders embodied the survey of Grimes in the chart he compiled of the bay, copies of which he left with the Governor when he sailed for home [25]. In 1814 the journal of his voyage, and this chart, was pub-

lished by the Admiralty, and thus became well-known in the colonies. Indeed, both Batman and Fawkner sailed by the chart of Flinders. Hume and Hovell had it with them in 1824 [75]. Hume was out again with Sturt in 1828 [88]; and Sturt, in his book, published in London in 1833, inserted Hume and Hovell's track, showing the "extensive and beautiful downs on the N.W. shores of Port Phillip Bay, called Iramoo by the natives," and the junction of the Saltwater and Yarra rivers. Batman found the rivers as set down in this chart of Flinders, showing all these features, and Wedge, his associate, made a sketch map of Batman's journeyings all round by Toorak and Hawthorn, to the neighbourhood of the Merri Creek, which corresponds exactly with the survey of Grimes. This sketch map Batman and Wedge sent to Governor Arthur, 25th June, 1835, four months before Fawkner landed. On the copy of it which is to be found printed in a House of Commons Report, in 1836, the present site of Melbourne, Emerald Hill and Sandridge, is marked by Batman, "Reserved for a Common, a Township, and other Public purposes." The partizans of Fawkner must therefore be content with saying that he turned the first sod, built the first house, opened the first church, and started the first newspaper in the settlement.

119. The little township grew apace. Mr. *John Aitken*, in the *Endeavour*, followed Fawkner. Messrs. *Cowie*, *Stead*, *Steiglitz* and *Ferguson* also arrived. At the end of October Batman's Association had landed 500 sheep at *Gellibrand's Point* (Williamstown); Dr. *Thompson* had imported 50 pure Hereford cows, and the first publican's licence was issued.

At Sydney, in February this year, the Rev. Dr. *Polding* was appointed one of the four additional Catholic chaplains for New South Wales, at an annual stipend of £150. Upon him devolved, in a great measure, the formation and establishment of that church in the colony. This good man died Archbishop of Sydney, on the 16th March, 1877, at the age of 83. During that long life and ministration he had obtained, not only the veneration and esteem of the members of his own denomination, but the respect of the whole community. On the first arrival of the distinguished prelate in Sydney, the colony was but 47 years old. The denomination, of which he was the head, numbered about 20,000 persons. At his death that number exceeded 150,000. He was born in 1794, and in the span of that gentle and blameless life, the whole foundation, history and development of all the Australian colonies may be said to have been written and done.

1836. 120. Settlement in Port Phillip was viewed with disfavour by the Governor of New South Wales, who went the length of proclaiming that settlers would be considered as trespassers, liable to be dealt with as other intruders on vacant lands of the Crown.

On New Year's Day, 1836, Fawcner published the first number of the *Melbourne Advertiser*. It was a written sheet of four foolscap pages, and thus continued for nine weeks; after which, it was printed and existed for 32 numbers. These form an interesting memorial of the beginning of the *Victorian Press*.

In April, John Batman returned with his family, and bringing the rest of his party from the Indented Head,

established himself on a hill, at the western end of Collins-street, which, until it was levelled in 1870, for the purpose of increasing the accommodation of the Government Railways, bore his name, and was the site from which the latitude and longitude of Melbourne was determined, until the erection of the *Observatory*.

121. The want of some person having authority to act as arbitrator was so much felt, that Mr. *James Simpson* was elected to that post, until the arrival, in June, of Mr. *George Stewart*, a police magistrate from Goulburn, who was sent down to report on the place, and to act in an official capacity. At a meeting of the settlement it was found that 117 persons had emigrated from Tasmania, and had imported live stock and property to the value of £110,000. In December a few log huts and turf houses had been built. These with three public-houses and a shoemaker's shop formed the nucleus of the future city.

122. Mr. *Franks*, who had been one of the free emigrants in 1803 [29], and now had a station at Cotterell's Sugar Loaf, near the river Werribee, was, with his shepherd, killed by the Goulburn blacks early in the year. A party led on their traces by some of the Melbourne natives, took summary vengeance on the tribe to which the treacherous blacks belonged. This was the first of many hostile encounters between the first settlers and the blacks, in which Buckley [115] proved of service. The whole settlement attended the funeral of Franks and his shepherd. They were interred near the Flagstaff Hill, where already one little grave had been opened—that of the child of a man named *Goodman*, which was the *first grave in the first burial ground*.

123. Mr. Stewart was succeeded by Captain *William Lonsdale*, of the 4th Regiment, who arrived as resident magistrate in September, on board H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*. The commander of that vessel surveyed the anchorage which is now called *Hobson's Bay* after him. Captain Hobson afterwards became the first Governor of New Zealand. Other officials were sent down at the end of the year, and stations began to be formed over the country.

124. In November, Mr. Batman had a son born, who was subsequently drowned in the Yarra, and a census showed the population to be 186 males and 38 females. The natives for thirty miles round were estimated to number 700. There are not now existent in the same radius more than 200.

In May the following year (1837) Mr. George Hamilton arrived in Melbourne, from Sydney, by land. His party consisted of seven prisoners of the Crown. The names of these early "overlanders" and settlers are preserved in the interesting *Chronicle of Port Phillip*, recently published by Mr. *Henry Field Gurner*.

125. The first stone bridge built in New South Wales was opened this year (1836) by Governor Bourke on the 48th anniversary of the colony. It was called *Lansdowne Bridge*, and spans the George River, connecting the main road that leads from Sydney to the pastoral districts of the south. Judge Therry describes the opening day, which is interesting, as affording a tide-mark of the vast progress which has since been made in colonial industries, then in their infancy. The Governor and the military and civil officers, attended by a numerous body of the citizens of Sydney, rode out to the

spot twenty miles distant, and a procession was formed over the bridge. First, a herd of fat oxen crossed the bridge; some fine horses, of colonial breed, came next; sheep, rivalling in weight and fleece some of the best South-down sheep, and others of Saxon origin, followed. A dray laden with wool then took its place in the procession. Cases of preserved hams, borne on trucks, succeeded. Next came a dray laden with tanned ox-hides. *Riley*, of Raby, drove over the bridge a fine flock of *Angora* goats, which he had just imported. Sir John *Jamieson* contributed a butt of colonial-made wine; the *Macarthurs*, of Camden, besides wheat and wool, exhibited wine and oil made from grapes and olives grown on their estate; they further supplied a display of fruits—the grape, the orange, the peach, the almond, the cherry, the fig—and, in short, every fruit and flower cultivated in England with the exception of the gooseberry and the currant, and many fruits peculiar to tropical climates.

126. The recall of Governor Arthur from Tasmania came at the end of this year, and he left the colony on the 30th October, handing over the charge of the Government to Lieut.-Colonel *Snodgrass*. In the twelve years of Arthur's administration the population had increased from 12,000 to 40,000; the revenue from about £17,000 to £106,000; the imports from £62,000 to £583,000; the exports from £14,500 to £320,000; the colonial vessels from 1 to 71; and the churches from 4 to 18.

127. The second archdeacon of the English Church in New South Wales was William Grant *Broughton*. He was appointed by the Duke of Wellington on the resignation of

Mr. Scott [82], and in February this year became the *first bishop*. This "honest, brave, and good man" helped to build the *first diggings church* at Bathurst with his own hands, and died in England in 1853. In New South Wales public feeling ran high against Bourke, in consequence of the alleged increase of bushranging. However, the passing by the Council of the *Church Act*, by which religious equality was firmly and permanently established, gained him great credit. But a circumstance now arose which led to his retirement.

128. The position of Chairman of Quarter Sessions was sought by two persons—*Roger Therry*, the Commissioner of the Court of Requests, and *C. D. Riddell*,
 1837. the Treasurer. The latter was put up for the office by certain magistrates, of whom the so-called "Captain" *Mudie*, the author of a book entitled "*The Felonry of New South Wales*," who had been dismissed from the commission of the peace, was one. Mudie's treatment of his assigned servants had been severely condemned by one Watt, a clever prisoner editor, in his newspaper. Watt wrote a pamphlet which Mudie attributed to Mr. Therry, and Therry was defeated in his candidature. The Governor, to mark his sense of the impropriety, suspended Mr. Riddell from the Executive Council, but not from the office of Treasurer. The Colonial Minister did not confirm the suspension, but advised that Mr. Riddell should apologise to the Governor before the Council, for permitting his name to be used as a candidate, and should then resume his seat. The Governor replied that the insult to himself had been public, and that an apology given before three Executive Councillors sworn to secrecy as to what passed, was no satisfaction, and thereupon sent home his resignation.

129. Before its acceptance was known, he visited Port Phillip, in H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, in March, 1837 : and during the month of his stay *laid out the sites of Melbourne, Williamstown and Geelong*, the first being named after the Prime Minister, *Lord Melbourne*, the second after the reigning monarch, His Majesty King *William IV.*, and the last bearing its *native name*.

130. The town of Melbourne was laid out by Mr. *Robert Hoddle*, the first Surveyor-General, who accompanied the Governor. Buckley [122] took His Excellency to the top of Mount Macedon, and a population of 500 people—owning 140,000 sheep, 2500 head of cattle; and 150 horses—cheered him at his departure. He returned to Sydney, handed over the government to Colonel *Snodgrass*, and sailed for home. The people of New South Wales, to record his able, honest, and benevolent administration from 1831 to 1837, erected a fine statue of him in bronze, by Bailey, R.A., at the cost of £3500. He died in 1855.

131. The *first land sale in Melbourne* took place on 1st June, the average price for each lot of half an acre being £35. A small allotment thus purchased in Collins-street was afterwards bought for £24,000, and other portions now fetch £400 a foot! Fawcner purchased the corner of Collins and Market-streets for £10; it is now worth many thousands. Another half-acre reached the then large price of £80; two years after it was re-sold for £5000; and twelve years later it was sold for £40,000. The "Argus" half-acre was bought for £129. The names of the original purchasers are given in *M'Combis's "History of Victoria."*

132. The early settlers suffered for some time greatly from sickness, owing to the extreme heat of the summer months and the unwholesomeness of the water. From 15 to 20 people died in one week. At the end of the year also, two settlers (Messrs. Gellibrand [114] and Hesse) met with a sad end; they were, it is supposed, murdered by the natives, in the Cape Otway ranges. Mr. Allen, of Warrnambool, in 1845 discovered a skeleton which was identified as that of Gellibrand, from the fact of one of the teeth being filled with gold.

133. In November the settlement was visited by the well-known Quaker missionaries *Backhouse* and *Walker*.

134. A branch of the Bank of Australasia was opened in August, in a small brick building, on the north side of Little Collins-street, near Elizabeth-street, with D. C. *Macarthur* as manager, and in October a branch of the *Union* Bank was established in Queen-street, Wm. *Highett* being the manager. Mr. Macarthur retired from his long service in October 1876.

135. The first steamer, the *James Watt*, from Sydney, anchored in Hobson's Bay on the 4th of July of this year.

136. The first sermon preached in Melbourne by a Christian minister was delivered by the Rev. Joseph *Orton*, Wesleyan minister, from Tasmania.

A praiseworthy effort was made by Dr. Lang and his brother to introduce nearly fifty families of German *vine dressers* to Australia, and some 250 persons in all were despatched from Havre in the French ship *La Justine*. The vessel, however, called at Rio Janeiro, where the Brazilian

Government found means to tempt the immigrants to break their engagements and remain. They rose *en masse* on the master of the vessel and constrained him to land them. Their loss to the country was great.

In 1837 and the three following years eighteen shiploads of the destitute Scottish Highlanders and Islanders, amounting to upwards of 4000 individuals, were brought out at the expense of New South Wales, landed in Sydney and Melbourne, and scattered over the colony as shepherds and small farmers.

137. Sturt's famous journey to the sea mouth of the Murray has been noted [91]. He took a different view to Captain King [56], who had reported the south coast as barren, and in every respect useless and unfavourable for colonisation. *Barker* and *Kent*, in 1831, spoke of the valleys in which the exile might hope to build for himself and his family a peaceful and prosperous retreat, and English philanthropists and speculators accordingly determined there should be a settlement in South Australia.*

At this time the colonising spirit of the mother-country was much swayed by the theories of *Edward Gibbon Wakefield*, who held that by placing a high value on the land, a fund would be made available for obtaining labour at low wages, thus forming a community of labourers, artisans, and landowners. Land was to be made so dear that labourers "could not obtain it too soon." This was termed the "sufficient price system." Waste land in New South Wales was selling at the price of 5s. an acre. The land of the new

* This geographical misnomer exists to the present day; only a very small portion of the colony so named lies to the south of the Colony of Victoria.

colony was fixed at 12s. The result, as we shall see, was speedily disastrous.

138. On the principles of Wakefield the *South Australian Association* grew into form, fostered and flattered into a feverish existence by the delusions of enthusiasts and the self-interested puffs of advertisers. Such men as Grote, the historian, and Henry Bulwer, who were among the promoters, lent weight to the rose-coloured theories of Wakefield. Colonel Sir Henry *Torrens*, the proprietor of a London newspaper, and in after years the author of the very useful piece of legislation known as "Torrens' Act," was chairman of the association. "A colony so founded," said the celebrated Archbishop Whately, "would fairly represent English society : Every newcomer would have his own class to fall into, and to whatever class he belonged he would find its relations to the others, and the support derived from the others, much the same as in the parent-country. There would be little more revolting to the feelings of an emigrant than if he had merely shifted his residence from Sussex to Cumberland or Devonshire." Captain (Sir) John *Hindmarsh*, R.N., was selected as the Governor ; Colonel *William Light*, as Surveyor-General ; Mr. *Fisher* (better known to colonists as Sir James Hurtle Fisher), as Resident-Commissioner ; and Mr. Robert *Gouger*, as Colonial Secretary.

139. Light went out first in the *Rapid*, and arrived at *Kangaroo Island* in August, 1836, with a staff of surveyors, architects, engineers, clerks, teachers, lawyers, and clergymen, all doubtless excellent persons, but, unhappily, ignorant of colonial customs, and of official and agricultural expe-

rience. Gouger followed in the *Africaine*, with immigrants, with a *banking association*, and with the *South Australian Gazette*, a paper, first published in London, and taken out wholesale "to be continued" in the colony. The Governor arrived in H.M.S. *Buffalo* in December, and on the 28th read to the 200 immigrants and officials assembled around him the proclamation establishing the Government. A metal plate, attached by Governor *Macdonell* in 1857 to a curious old gum tree, marks the spot and records the fact that the colony had then reached its twenty-first year.

140. It promised but a sickly existence in its infancy. Light had found the site of *Kingscote* in Kangaroo Island (the Arcadian El Dorado of the London prospectuses) unfit for colonisation after time and money had been wasted by the immigrants and the company in building and clearing. He therefore landed in *St. Vincent's Gulf*, and explored a creek or estuary of the sea seven miles inland, from which on a large fertile plain, bounded on the east by the Mount Lofty Range, and on the banks of a small river, named after *Torrens*, he fixed the site of the capital, which was called *Adelaide*, from the Queen of William IV.

141. Hindmarsh was dissatisfied with the selection. The port was a mangrove swamp, and he had seen his wife's piano floated ashore through the surf to a mudbank covered with the *debris* of immigrants' furniture. But the system of "land orders," purchased by the first comers in England, upon the principle of which the settlement was based, was too strong for the Governor. The site was retained, and the Adelaide of to-day is one of the most beautiful of

Australian cities. Serious difficulties followed between him and the Resident-Commissioner, which ended in Fisher being removed from office, and in the recall of the Governor, who was succeeded in October, 1838, by Lieutenant-Colonel *George Gampel*.

1838. 142. To the folly of sending out large numbers of immigrants before any preparation had been made for their reception, was added a pernicious spirit of gambling in "land orders" among all classes, for lots in a city which was mapped out to consist of nine square miles! The land-jobbing that ensued was a counterpart of the famous days of the South Sea Bubble. "At an epoch in the existence of an infant state," says, almost in the words of Bacon, the author of "The Three Colonies," "when the first settlers ought to consist of a few gardeners, a few shepherds, a few farmers, and a few mechanics, with half a dozen men of superior attainments and energy, and plenty of sheep and cattle, and when a village with a wharf was all the town needed, South Australia had nine square miles of building land, a bank, two newspapers, and a population of speculative gentlemen." "Everybody flattered everybody else that building, dining, dancing, drinking, writing, and speechifying, was 'doing the heroic work of colonization.'" Magnificent plans were circulated for every sort of investment in markets, warehouses, arcades, ship building, and whaling. A bit of painted board nailed to a tree created a street. Thus a false appearance of commercial prosperity was given to the people in England by the fever pitch to which speculation had risen. Building land sold as high as £1000 an acre. Port Adelaide was crowded with shipping, which discharged living and dead

cargoes, but departed in ballast. Until a road was constructed, and wharfs and warehouses erected, immigrants dragged their luggage and merchandise through a seven-mile swamp from the port. Accounts of balls, fetes, picnics, and horticultural shows, reached England. The land orders were sold like scrip, and an enormous traffic ensued in blocks of country land which should be farms and stretches of turf which would soon be terraces.

143. Disaster soon followed the falling-off in the land sales. At the end of Gawler's administration (1841), the Colonial Government was in debt to the amount of £400,000, and the private debts of the colonists to English merchants were at least as much more. The time came that but for the "Overlanders," with their flocks and herds from New South Wales, the colonists would have been famine stricken. When the collapse came, a rapid exodus took place. The population of the city diminished in twelve months to the extent of 3000 persons. Adelaide was almost deserted, and like the owls and the bats in the palaces of Palmyra, "police horses grazed in the gardens of the Governor."

144. Sir John *Franklin* [24] the celebrated Arctic navigator, succeeded Governor Arthur, in Tasmania, in January, 1837. His task was no easy one. The perplexing question of secondary punishments, "destined to confound the wise, and furnish a theme for dogmatism through all time," agitated the colonies. Sir Wm. *Molesworth's* Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to deal with it. "The severity enjoined by the Home Government, and the lenity of Governor Bourke, had raised an outcry against transportation." There had been 442 capital convictions in three

years. Men's minds were greatly agitated concerning new forms of penal discipline.

145. Franklin had brought out with him as private secretary, Captain *Maconochie*, who had a benevolent theory of his own, founded on the "mark" system, and set himself to collect facts. In his estimate of prisoners *Maconochie*, it is said, was equally deceived by a generous confidence, or by his pity for human suffering. He embodied the results in a report and sent it home to the Colonial Office, without having fully explained the contents of the despatch to Franklin. On its publication he was dismissed by the Governor, and stormy discussions followed the charges made against the settlers.

146. Molesworth's committee recommended that transportation to New South Wales and Tasmania should cease. It was determined to adopt a middle course, and Norfolk Island [63] was selected for the new experiment. It is convenient in this place to note the remarkable result.

Captain *Maconochie* was appointed by Governor Gipps (who had succeeded Bourke), Commandant of the island, "to test the ideas he had propounded, and to seek the success he had foretold." At once he removed all outward signs of the severest discipline. The gaol doors were thrown open, the gaoler loitered before the deserted prison, and the prisoners "yielded to the spell of a transient enchantment." The "mark" or reward system by which they could obtain freedom by good behaviour was explained to them, and they were exhorted and entreated in tones humane even to tenderness. In May 1840, 1800 prisoners on Norfolk Island were set, for one day (the Queen's Birthday), absolutely free,

to join in a general festivity, at which sports and a theatrical performance took place. Glees and songs were sung, tobacco and rum were served out, and three cheers for Her Majesty, and three for the Commandant, rent the air. No accident occurred—the gaol was entirely unoccupied—no theft or disorder had disgraced the day. “Its novelty gave to Maconochie’s system the air of delirium; the disciplinarians of the ancient *regime* raised their hands with astonishment.”

The reaction was brought about by the daring attempt of 12 unarmed men, engaged in discharging the cargo, to capture the *Governor Phillip*, with 12 soldiers and 18 seamen on board. They were successfully overpowered, and the survivors conveyed to Sydney in the same vessel, and hanged. They met their fate with fortitude, and their last words were in grateful remembrance of Maconochie. But his recall had been determined on. The Colonial press teemed with ludicrous allusions to a system supported by plays, rum and tobacco. His administration was, however, prolonged till 1844, from the difficulty of finding a qualified successor.

147. Meanwhile, a new scheme (the *probation system*) was launched on the sea of penal speculation. “Norfolk Island was again to be made the lowest deep of transportation, and well has its destiny been fulfilled.” It may be urged that Maconochie’s plan did not receive a fair and sustained trial, and human sympathy, shuddering at the cruelties of other systems, not unnaturally turned to one which was by many laughed at and stigmatised as “sentimental.”

148. Franklin’s term of office in Tasmania extended to August, 1843. He showed deep interest in educational

matters, and had to contend with one of those crises which seem periodically to occur in colonies. Over-speculation in land and stock, and an unhealthy system of credit, produced the usual disastrous results. Sheep fell to half a crown apiece, and wheat to half a crown a bushel. The discovery made by *Fredk. Ebsworth*, and successfully carried out by *Henry O'Brien*, of Yass Plains, N.S.W., that sheep could be boiled down, and that the tallow would bring about 8s. apiece, saved the stockowners of the colonies and the other branches of commerce from utter insolvency.

The year 1840 was the most prosperous year in the history of Tasmania. The revenue rose to £183,000. The imports were £988,000, and the exports £867,000. The chief difficulties in Franklin's official career were in ameliorating the condition of the prisoners, and dealing with the vast numbers of those who were poured into the colony. In the five years subsequent to 1840 nearly 20,000 persons were transported to Tasmania. The smiling aspect of the settlement underwent an entire change, and "the old free settlers will," says Sir Charles *Dilke* in his "Greater Britain," "tell you that the deadly shade of slave labour has not blighted Jamaica more thoroughly than that of convict labour has Van Diemen's Land."

During the first year of Sir John Franklin's administration nearly 14,000 *snakes* were killed in the island, and Lady Franklin paid nearly £700 for their destruction.

When Franklin left the colony there were 157,000 acres in cultivation, or nearly double what he found it. The horned cattle numbered 83,000, the sheep 1,500,000, the horses 13,000, and the population upwards of 60,000.

His veneration for his old Captain, Flinders [24], induced him, at the cost of £250, to erect a monument to his memory, at Port Lincoln, overlooking the Gulf of St. Vincent. Sir John Franklin on his recall left behind him a very high character. His subsequent departure in 1845, on that expedition to the Arctic regions from which he and his devoted ships' companies never returned, is known throughout the world. A large contribution was sent by the Tasmanians to aid in the outfit of one of the expeditions sent in search of him.

149. The new Governor, Sir George Gipps, landed in Sydney, 23rd February. The question of the supply of labour by immigration or transportation, was, at this time, a matter of most serious import. The colony was tranquil and prosperous, and remonstrances were made against the evidence which had been given on the House of Commons Committee [144], against the exaggerated picture of the state of society, by some of the witnesses.

150. A chief *Protector of Aborigines* was appointed this year for the Port Phillip tribes, and a Wesleyan mission was established at Buntingdale.

In March, 1838, Fawcner started the *Melbourne Daily News*, and *Port Phillip Patriot*, which was followed in October by Strode and Arden's *Port Phillip Gazette*.

The first *Congregationalist* minister, the Rev. W. Waterfield, arrived from England in this year, in compliance with the earnest appeal of Mr. Henry Hopkins of Hobart Town. In October the Rev. James Grylls, of the Church of England, was sent from Sydney, as Bishop's Surrogate, and prior to the arrival of the Rev. James Forbes, first Presby-

terian clergyman, the Rev. *James Clow*, a retired Indian army-chaplain, preached to members of that denomination. The *first meeting of the Jews for divine worship* was held, and a few persons assembled. The *first Synagogue* was opened in 1847.

1839. 151. Mr. *John Winter*, supposed to be the last survivor of those who sailed with Governor Phillip, to Botany Bay, in 1788, died at South Shields at the age of 71. He was second officer of the boat, the crew of which discovered Port Jackson [6], and was the first European who landed at Sydney Cove.

The question of moment in this and the following year, was the continuance of transportation. The *assignment system* having been abolished, and the discipline becoming less severe, was thought to have resulted in much lawlessness. The murder of *John K. Hume* by the bushrangers was cited as a case in point. A Bill to incorporate Sydney was withdrawn from the Council, after much discussion as to the eligibility of certain classes for office as burgesses. The *last convict ship*, the *Eden*, arrived in Sydney in this year; the penal settlement at Moreton Bay was abandoned, and New South Wales divided into three districts, namely, the country in the vicinity of Moreton Bay, New South Wales proper, and Port Phillip. The population had reached 125,000 souls, the revenue was £682,000, and the disbursements £561,000. The imports amounted to £1,014,000, and the exports were valued at £1,399,000.

1840. 152. The first *iron foundry* and engineering shop was set up in Melbourne this year by *Robert Langlands* and *Thomas Fulton*. All the ship, carriage, and dray

work, the manufacture of wool-presses, bullock-yokes, &c., of the colony, were done by them in those days.

153. The *land mania* was at its height this year, and the follies and extravagances of South Australia [142] were repeated in Port Phillip. The crash was yet three years off. Everyone jobbed in land, and while the bullock-driver concluded his bargain for a "corner allotment" for £40 and a bucket of rum (which he and his "mates" forthwith sat round in Collins-street, and drank out of tin "pannikins"); the larger transactions of merchants and speculators were closed with champagne breakfasts, until bottles covered the face of the land. When the time of reckoning came, there were nearly 1400 insolvencies in Sydney, and 300 in Melbourne.

154. Affairs in Western Australia were favourably progressing. Mr. *John Hutt* had been appointed Governor in January, 1839. The Legislative Council was extended and the first newspaper, the *Perth Enquirer*, published (August, 1840).

155. The important Colony of *New Zealand* was founded this year. The islands which were first discovered by Tasman [21] in 1642, were not again visited by Europeans till Cook arrived in 1769. He spent altogether 327 days on the coast, and his reports directed the attention of whalers to the wealth in the surrounding seas. In 1814 the Rev. Saml. Marsden [62] the Colonial Chaplain to the Government of New South Wales, visited the islands, and under his auspices, and on his urgent solicitation, the Church Missionary Society in England established a mission at the *Bay of Islands*. Then followed numerous whaling

stations established by Sydney merchants. In May, 1839, the *New Zealand Company* sent out a preliminary expedition under the command of Colonel *William Wakefield*, who formed the settlement at *Port Nicholson* in Cook Strait, now *Wellington*, the seat of the general government. In the same year Captain *Hobson* [123] founded *Auckland* (which was the capital till 1865), and he was the first Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony. In January, 1848, the islands, which had hitherto been a dependency of New South Wales, were formed into an independent colony. Sir *George Grey* [164] then administered the government at *Auckland*, and *Edward John Eyre* [179], was the Lieutenant Governor at *Wellington*. The first elections under responsible government took place in 1853. The progress of New Zealand towards its present commanding position is not within the scope of this work. It is rapidly winning a right to the name which Cook bestowed on it—"the Britain of the South."

156. "To give names that may become current in the mouths of future millions," said *Mitchell*, when exploring "Australia the Happy," [110] "has often been a perplexing subject with me." The pioneers of *Port Phillip* called it "the *Doutigalla Settlement*," from the tribe with whom *Batman* had made his famous treaty, but afterwards had intended to call the town they had founded on the banks of the *Yarra*, "*Glenelg*," after the Secretary for the Colonies. Governor *Bourke*, however, as we have seen [129], bestowed on it the name of the English Prime Minister, *Lord Melbourne*. The early days of most cities are curious and instructive, and some few facts will therefore be of interest to those

born in Melbourne—to those colonists who helped to found it—or to the young student of its surprising history.

In the year 1838 a few huts, embowered among the native gum trees, “gave it the appearance of an Indian village.” The settlers crowding over from Tasmania found inn accommodation in two wooden houses. The church-goers were summoned to a small square wooden building by an old ship’s bell, suspended from a sort of gallows. Three shops sufficed for the sale of every description of goods. The dinner tables of the citizens were spread with the flesh of kangaroo and varieties of wildfowl—mutton and beef being too precious to form a staple of food. The streets were often impassable. So late as 1842 paragraphs appeared in the newspapers headed, “Another child drowned in the streets of Melbourne!” Gum-tree stumps, deep ruts and reservoirs of mud marked the line of Collins-street, and a piece of board, nailed to a tree, bore the inscription—“This is Bourke-street.” A waggon and a train of horses were absolutely swallowed up in Elizabeth-street; and at one time there was a talk of using stilts! Cabbages grew on the site of the present Treasury, and Lonsdale ran his flock of sheep—for which he had given two guineas each—over Emerald Hill. The police-office, post-office, and hospital was a two-roomed wattle and daub building, which was, it is said, knocked down by John Batman’s big bull. Four constables kept the peace, when Latrobe arrived in 1839, and there were but four tailors, four blacksmiths, four butchers, three bakers, three saddlers, and twelve shoemakers in the city. The only lawyer also kept a butcher’s shop. The overland post to Sydney took three weeks, and the postage

of a letter cost fifteen pence. For the wants of the Civil Service of the settlement, the Sydney Government sent down in November, 1838, six bottles of red and six bottles of black ink, one bundle of quills, one box of wafers, one quire of foolscap paper, and twenty fathoms of red tape!

157. But the vigour and enterprise of the pioneers bore fruit in an extending commerce. In January, 1839, the *first wool ship*, the *Thomas Laurie*, of 300 tons, sailed direct to London, taking the *first mail*, and 400 bales of wool, valued at £6500. At the end of the year the tonnage outwards had reached 26,000 tons. In May John Batman died. In June there were 500 houses (including seventy shops), 3000 people, and property valued at £112,000, in the town.

158. The *first Masonic Lodge* in Port Phillip was instituted in 1840, under the name of "The Australia Felix." The first W.M. was Brother George B. *Smyth*, who was installed by Brother John *Stephen*, P.M. The following buildings were laid with Masonic honours:—Supreme Court, 1842; Prince's Bridge and the Hospital, 1846; Benevolent Asylum, 1850; Temperance Hall, 1846; Melbourne Gas Works and Western Market, 1855. In 1847 Brother *John Hunter Ross* was appointed R.W.P.G.M. of the Scottish Constitution. In 1856, Brother *John Thomas Smith* was appointed R.W.P.G.M. of the Irish Constitution; and the following year Captain *Andrew Clarke*, R.W.P.G.M. of the English Constitution in Victoria.

159. His Honour *Charles Joseph La Trobe*, appointed Superintendent of Port Phillip, arrived at Melbourne on 30th September, 1839, on board the *Pyramus*. On its erection

into the province of Victoria, he became its first Lieutenant-Governor, and from that position he retired in May 1854. No colonial administrator has had the lot to witness such marvellous changes as La Trobe—none has been placed in a more trying position—and few have been better abused. “He was,” says M’Combie, “too free with his professions, and too tardy in fulfilling them.” Perhaps he may have been, but it should never be forgotten by the colonists that they owe to him the fine parks and permanent reserves which surround Melbourne, and the initiation of the splendid water supply from the Yan Yean Reservoir. As the nominee of Governor Gipps, he held himself accountable to the central authority in Sydney, and his actions, therefore, constantly ran counter to the wishes of the colonists of Port Phillip, who never ceased protesting against the moneys of their surveys, post offices, customs, &c., being managed for them by subordinates, responsible to the chief departments. This feeling found strong vent after a year or two, when *Separation* was demanded.

1841. In 1841 the revenue derived from the Port Phillip district had risen to £31,799, but opinion differed greatly as to the “dismemberment,” as it was called. Its opponents declared that the injuries proposed to be inflicted on the parent colony of New South Wales, were the more glaring, inasmuch as the country had been discovered, explored, and settled, by her enterprise, and at her expense, and it was her capital and industry that had stamped upon them their value. The answer was that Hume and Hovell’s discoveries [75] had been followed by no practical results—that separation had been contemplated

from the first settlement, and the charge of the maintenance of the colony had been drawn against its land sales.

160. The foundation-stone of the *first place of Christian worship* erected in the colony, the *Independent Chapel*, had been laid in September, 1839, and in the following November, the *Church of England Cathedral, St. James's*, was commenced. In January of this year, 1841, the first *Scots' Church* was established, followed, in October, by the erection of the Catholic Church of St. Francis. The first *Baptist* chapel was organised by Mr. J. J. *Mouritz*, and the following year the Rev. John *Ham*, on his way to Sydney, touched at Melbourne, where he was induced to remain by the Baptist body. A *Savings Bank* and *Post-office* were opened, and the first *census* taken in the district gave a population of 11,738.

161. The first *Court* in Port Phillip was held this year, in a small brick building at the corner of King and Bourke streets. His Honour J. W. *Willis* was the *first Judge*. He was removed in 1843, and Judge *Jeffcott* arrived from Sydney as his successor. In 1845, Mr. *Jeffcott* resigned, and was succeeded by Judge *Therry*, of the Sydney bench [128], who held the office till 1846, when Mr. Justice *a'Beckett* was appointed. Sir William *a'Beckett* became Chief Justice in 1852, and at the same time Mr. Justice *Barry* was raised to the bench. Mr. Justice *Williams* was appointed the third Judge in the same year, and in 1856 Mr. Justice *Molesworth* was made the fourth judge. In 1857, Sir William *a'Beckett* retired, and (Sir) William F. *Stawell*, the first Attorney-General of Victoria, succeeded him as Chief Justice.

162. In New South Wales, the population was estimated at 119,118; 16,612 bounty immigrants were landed; the town of Sydney was *first lighted with gas*, and the *first iron steamer*, the *Shamrock*, arrived from England. In Western Australia, this year saw the establishment of the *first bank* at Perth.

163. The Legislative Council instituted in the time of Governor Brisbane [74], and increased to fifteen members in the administration of Governor Darling, 1842. was this year extended to thirty-six members by the *Constitution Act*. It has been alleged that for general ability, for extent and variety of information available for the business of legislation, for manly eloquence, for genuine patriotism, and for energetic and dignified action, the first Legislative Council of New South Wales has never, out of England, been surpassed in the British Empire. "It included W. C. *Wentworth*, a native of the colony, of commanding talents, although of somewhat questionable principles; *Robert Lowe* (afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer in England), a barrister of super-eminent ability, and of brilliant oratorical powers; the late *Richard Windeyer*, another barrister of superior abilities; and (Sir) *Charles Cowper*, a man endowed with business talents of a high order and of indefatigable industry." In it the veteran Presbyterian minister, Dr. Lang [71], had a seat for the District of Port Phillip, together with its other representatives—Messrs. *Ebden*, *Walker*, *Nicholson*, and *Thompson*. This year Melbourne was *incorporated a city*. Henry *Condell*, after a severe contest with Edward *Curr*, a prominent member of the Roman Catholic Church, was elected *first*

mayor for the town by a majority of thirty-four. On this occasion the Riot Act was read, and "from this conflict," says M'Combie, "may be dated the beginning of those religious feuds which so long disturbed the peace of Melbourne, and which have been regretted by respectable and intelligent colonists of every creed and country." The District was represented by these ~~five~~ members in the Legislative Council at Sydney, then consisting of fifty-four members, eighteen of whom were nominated by the Crown, the rest being elected by all the colonists on a franchise of £20 annual rental. The revenue of Port Phillip from 1836 to 1842 was £222,984, and the actual expenditure, exclusive of immigration, £254,965. The land revenue of New South Wales (including Port Phillip), for the same time, was £937,762, of which £393,911 was from Port Phillip; and, as showing the gambling spirit of speculation in land, the sales of 1840 amounted to £316,626, whilst in 1841 they fell to a little more than £90,000.

164. In November of the year, the *City Council of Sydney was incorporated*, Mr. John Hoskings being the first Mayor.

165. Captain (now Sir George) Grey, whose perilous journeys on the north-west coast are mentioned elsewhere, succeeded Gawler, in May 1841, in South Australia. The dishonour of £69,000 of bills, drawn on the Treasury by Gawler, had precipitated the ruin of the colony. The Governor became the scapegoat of the association. To his so-called "extravagances" the collapse was said to be entirely due, and though he had sacrificed a considerable private fortune, he met with no sympathy. "But

his hospitality, his charity, his truthfulness, his genuine kindness of heart, rendered him respected and beloved in the colony, especially among the humbler classes." Matters having come to the worst, began to mend, and Governor Grey's Administration had the benefit of the change.

An Act passed the English Parliament fixing the minimum price of land throughout all the Australian colonies (including Tasmania) at £1 per acre. In South Australia, settlement and cultivation began to take place. "Impoverished gentry were now happy to fall back from imported fresh salmon or ducks and green peas in tin cases, upon native poultry. During the land mania geese imported from Tasmania had sold at 12s. 6d. each; fowls at 5s. In 1842 country people used to drive a cart filled with live poultry, fowls, ducks, geese, and turkeys, covered over with a sheet, and sell the whole lot for sixteen shillings."

The same mania for land speculation extended to the new settlement of Port Phillip, and, as we shall see, resulted shortly in a widespread insolvency.

166. The wreck of the *Clonmel* steamer, near *Corner Inlet*, January, 1841, led to the opening up, from the sea coast, of the fertile province afterwards named *Gipps Land*, but which had been called *Caledonia Australis* by its first explorer—*Angus M'Millan*. M'Millan's journey is worthy of remembrance, as the honour of the discovery was long claimed for the celebrated exiled Pole—Count (Sir Paul) *Strzelecki*. The facts are shortly these. In May 1839, M'Millan was a superintendent on Macalister's station in the *Maneroo* district. He had won the confidence of the blacks in the neighbourhood, who had traditions of fine

country to the south; and, with the intention of finding a station for himself, started with one of them from Carrywong on the 28th of that month, with four weeks' provisions. From the top of *Mount M'Leod (Haystack)*, he had a view of Corner Inlet, and of the long Ninety-mile Beach. On a second expedition, on the 20th December, 1839, he reached the *Glengarry* (23rd January, 1840), formed a party, and finally starting on 9th February, 1841, from the station he had formed at Nunton on the *Avon*, reached the sea-coast on the 14th, and supped the salt water at Port Albert out of his Highland bonnet. A sun-dial erected by public subscription, affixed to a gum-tree stump, now marks the spot. Strzelecki, who had walked over 7000 miles of Australian ground in his valuable scientific travels, joined in Sydney, in January, 1840, Mr. James *Macarthur* and Mr. James *Riley*, who had formed the idea of travelling in search of country available for grazing to the sea coast at Western Port; this, after suffering great hardships, they reached on 11th May. On the 7th March, 1840, Strzelecki and his companions came down and called at M'Millan's camp, on Dowman's River, and were supplied with provisions, a camp kettle, and a guide, who went a day's journey with them over the tracks into what M'Millan had called *Caledonia Australis*, but which, at the suggestion of the Count, was named after the Governor of New South Wales. Without detracting from the eminent services of Strzelecki, there can be no doubt that the honour of the first exploration of "the Arcadian beauties of this noble province," and the marking of a road to a seaport, belongs to M'Millan.

167. This year there were found to be 3500 colonists in Western Australia; and their 60,000 sheep yielded 84,640 pounds of wool, while over 3000 acres were in cultivation.

168. The concession of *representative institutions in Australia*, on 1st January, 1843, marked an important era in these colonies. A great outcry arose, however, over the large Civil List (£81,000) provided by the new Act. The first meeting of the *new Elective Council* of Sydney took place on 1st August, when *Alexander Macleay*, at the age of 77, was elected the *first Speaker*. The monetary depression in the colony had been greatly relieved by the expedient of boiling down sheep [148]. The Richmond River was further explored, and attention was drawn to the fostering of local *tweed manufactures*, as the importations of woollen cloths were valued at £300,000. The duties paid on *tobacco* amounted to £36,000, and this new industry also received attention. Much distress and discontent, however, prevailed among the artisans out of employment. The disbursements were in excess of the revenue, and the grain production was deficient for the wants of the colony.

169. At this juncture, when there were 600 respectable females unemployed in Sydney, Mrs. *Caroline Chisholm*, the wife of an army captain, on furlough from India, commenced those indefatigable and benevolent labours, in placing families on the waste lands, and locating young women-servants in the bush, which have rendered her name famous and respected throughout Australia. Her courage and foresight, her self-devotion, practical good sense, and womanly tact gave confidence to inexperienced girls and desponding emigrants, overcame doubters, and conciliated

opponents. During nearly seven years spent in Australia, this lady, "without wealth, or rank, or any support, except what her earnest philanthropy gradually acquired, provided for 11,000 souls." She died "crowned with the blessings of the grateful poor," in 1877.

170. The distress in New South Wales had now reached such a height, that not less than 700 persons left for Valparaiso and elsewhere.

In the first few years of the government of Gipps, a large immigration and extraordinary influx of British capital produced the establishment of several *Loan and Trust Companies*, and this facility for obtaining credit stimulated the rage for speculation, and extravagance of living, to a greater height than even the sheep and cattle mania of Darling's administration. When the unsoundness of this system produced its natural result, all but universal bankruptcy followed. A flock of sheep was sold by the sheriff for sixpence a head. Cattle which had been bought at six guineas a head realised 7s. 6d., and horses, the produce of Persian and Arabian sires, were sold for eighteen shillings. A house in Sydney, for which £5000 had been refused, was sold for £1200, and sugar, which had been shipped at Manila at £15 a ton, sold in Sydney for £10. The hackney coachmen bought their old masters' carriages, for £3, and occasionally "took up" their previous employers, "when they were able to pay them a fare." "So extensive," says Lang, "was the insolvency of this period, that it was calculated by the ablest financiers of the colony, that nearly two millions sterling was lost to the English and Colonial creditors, through this all but universal crash."

This state of things lasted through 1843. Sheep fell to 4s. each; stations did not pay expenses, nor wool the cost of shearing. Property realised only a tenth part of its former value, and public confidence was destroyed. There were two millions of unsaleable sheep in the district, when ruin was averted by the happy expedient of "boiling-down."

171. An alteration by the Executive in the terms of the *Squatting Licenses*—trifling in itself—brought about a
1844. determined opposition on the part of the flock masters, as affecting the vital interests of the whole colonial community, and rendering the right of imposing taxes by the representatives of the people almost nugatory. The licensed graziers, it was alleged by the Pastoral Association, which was formed to resist the new regulations, already paid a clear surplus of £25,000 over and above the expenses which the imposts were intended to cover. Three thousand stockholders signed the protest, and the obnoxious plan was modified.

172. In the matter of the education of the 26,000 children in the colony, much diversity of opinion existed, resulting in the adoption of the "National" system.

173. At Port Phillip, the system of "*Special Surveys*" was adopted, on the plan introduced in South Australia. By the payment of £5120 to the Government, a section of eight square miles could be obtained in any part of the unreserved territory. Three such sections near Melbourne, three in Gipps Land, one at Kilmore, and one at Port Fairy, were thus applied for, and have since become agricultural centres.

174. In August, 1844, an expedition fitted out by private contributions was despatched under the celebrated Dr. *Leichhardt* from Moreton Bay, to reach Port Essington.

175. Let us cast a rapid glance at the progress of local exploration to this date. The rivals Batman and Fawkner have been followed by hundreds to the fertile lands which Mitchell has named Australia the Happy [110]. Every settler's son in Tasmania who has a spark of life in him, beseeches his father for his portion to hie himself off to Port Phillip. "We went down," says a lady, "to see the adventurers embark with the same feeling as if it had been Cortez or Pizarro." *Gardiner*, *Bonney*, and *Hawdon*, are pushing down overland from New South Wales with the first stock. *Faithfull's* shepherds have to fight their way through hostile tribes of blacks. "Very soon, along the overland route, pool after pool is drunk dry by the thousands of stock marching on to the promised land." *Murchison* drives tandem from Sydney to the city which *Hoddle*, *Russell*, and *Darke* are laying out on the gum-tree covered hills, hereafter to be called Melbourne. *Bonney* and *Hawdon* make their way from Portland Bay and Sydney with mobs of cattle to the famine-stricken people of Adelaide.

Eyre, the future hero of a very remarkable journey from South to Western Australia [155], follows them, and, improving on Mitchell's track, discovers Lake Hindmarsh. The sea-line of South Australia and its coast ranges are being explored in various directions by *Cock*, *Finlayson*, *Strangways*, *Hutchinson*, and others.

176. Meantime in the north and north-west coast more extended surveys are in progress. Captain *Grey*, of the 83rd

(afterwards Sir George Grey, successively Governor of South Australia, of New Zealand, and of Cape Colony) [155], accompanied by Lieutenant *Lushington* with a party of twelve men, landed in December, 1837, at *Hanover Bay*, from the schooner in which they came from the Cape. The vessel was then sent to Timor for the ponies with which it was proposed to explore the interior. The result was disastrous; the plan of operations was ill digested, the ponies sickened and died, the leader was speared by the natives, the climate was unbearable. Grey made his way back to Hanover Bay, and was picked up in April by Captain *Wickham* (who in H.M.S. *Beagle* had been engaged in surveying the north coast), and taken to Swan River.

177. In 1837, Captain *Wickham* was sent out in the *Beagle* to explore and survey such portions of the northern coast as were left by Flinders and King [60], and especially the space between Cape York and the southern shores of New Guinea. When Wickham retired through ill health, in March, 1841, the command devolved upon Captain *Stokes*, who continued the survey until 1843. The surveys of the *Beagle* were followed up in the *Fly*, by Captain *Blackwood*, between the years 1842 and 1845. The narratives of these voyages are not within the limits of this compilation. It must suffice to say that Wickham and Stokes twice circum-navigated Australia, discovered and explored the *Fitzroy*, the *Adelaide*, the *Victoria*, the *Albert*, and the *Flinders* Rivers, and that Blackwood accomplished a minute survey of the unexplored portion of the *Great Barrier Reef* and the eastern part of Torres Straits, besides 140 miles of the south coast of New Guinea.

178. Grey's second attempt was made in 1839, and was, if possible, even more ill-planned and ill-starred. The party of thirteen were landed from a whaler, in February, on *Bernier Island* in Sharks Bay on the west coast, with three whale-boats, and stores for six months. At the very commencement they came near perishing for want of water, and their boats were shattered to complete wrecks. Patching these up, they buried their provisions, stood out to sea, and proceeding southward discovered the *River Gascoyne*. From perils of the sea, and from attacks of the natives, they made their escape to Bernier Island, to find that the blacks had found their *cache* of provisions, and that nearly all had been carried off or destroyed. With one hundredweight of meat and sixty pounds of flour, these thirteen haggard, desperate men silently launched their crazy boats again upon the ocean. Grey's firmness and courage carried them through until, near the mouth of the *Murchison*, they determined to try the land. The surf dashed the boats to pieces, but the men got ashore. For twenty-one days they struggled forwards, and the leader and eleven of the party eventually arrived at Perth, so worn, emaciated, and reduced, that it was impossible to recognise them. Few narratives are more interesting than the journals of these two expeditions.

179. The remarkable journey of *Eyre* round the *Great Australian Bight*, accompanied by a single black boy, a native of Western Australia, was undertaken in 1840. In June, his party, consisting of Mr. *Scott*, four men, three natives, with thirteen horses, forty sheep, and stores for three months, started from Adelaide with the intention of planting the Union Jack in the centre of the continent, and reaching its

northern shores. The narrative of this expedition is intensely interesting. He was beaten back several times by a ring of water 500 miles in extent, which in 1860 MacKinlay found a desert. Eyre's ambition was to get across to the north coast of the continent. The people of South Australia wanted him to go west and try for Perth. Public meetings took place on the subject. At length it was decided that he should have his own way. On his progress northward he found himself confronted by large salt lakes. First he found impassable water to the west of him, and he called it *Lake Torrens*; then he tried north-west, and met another—then north—then north-east, and even easterly from his depôts. Upon every occasion he met one and came to the conclusion that the lake really went all round the horizon, and hemmed him in in the shape of a horse-shoe. In consequence of this he called it all the *Horse-shoe Lake Torrens*, and, after many attempts, abandoned the project of going north. We now know that the several large salt lakes still exist, but that they are all disconnected, and spaces of country of many miles in extent lie between them. Eyre fell back on the western route so desired by the South Australians, and found a passage between the head of Spencer's Gulf and Lake Torrens, which is known at this day as "*Eyre's Crossing*."

180. Mr. Scott desperately went back to Adelaide for provisions, in a little open boat from Port Lincoln. For twenty-four days Eyre tried to round the head of the Bight, persevering through hunger, thirst, and sickness, his horses dying in their tracks. Governor Gawler sent a vessel which met him at Fowler's Bay, imploring him to push his daring and hardi-

hood no further. But he resolutely held on, no doubt influenced by the feeling that he had run counter to the general wish in first going north. Finally, on the 7th March, 1841, he set off with *Wylie*, the youngest of the native boys, leaving the overseer—the brave John *Baxter*—to follow with the pack horses. Thus, for 135 miles through a desert, five days without water, till they reached the sea. At 650 miles from King George's Sound they had but three weeks' provisions left. "For 1100 miles no rill of water, no! not the thickness of a baby's little finger, trickles over the cruel cliffs into that sail-less deserted sea." The brave Baxter is murdered by two of the three native boys, and Eyre is left alone in the waterless desert 500 miles from help, with terror, unutterable grief and despair, for his companions. "No others, unless it were the crawling sea, the thirsty down, and a crouching whining savage, who wrung his hands and whimpered." At a bay in lat. 34° long. 122° he was picked up at the last gasp, by the French whaler *Mississippi*. Her captain, *Rossiter*, gave them succour, and, after recruiting them, sent them forward on the rest of their journey. "It is perfectly certain," says Henry Kingsley, whose words are quoted above, "that Eyre's adventure was in its way the greatest ever carried through." His arrival at Albany created the utmost astonishment. He was looked on as a man risen from the dead. In after years he was made Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand, and subsequently, Governor of Jamaica, where he went through a great trial of another sort. He was the first man to make the transit across Australia, from Sydney to Perth. The Royal Geographical Society awarded him their gold medal; but most writers who have told his

chivalrous story are in error in stating that he received the honour of knighthood. He has met with the same neglect as Sturt [91].

181. Some explorations were made in the years 1841-2 on the *Darling Downs*, the *Condamine*, and the country about *Wide Bay*, by the Messrs. *Russell*, and in 1842-3 further expeditions to the Lake Torrens country in South Australia were undertaken by Captain *Frome*, the surveyor-general of that colony, and Mr. *J. A. Horrocks*. The last-named, a very promising explorer, in an attempt to examine the head of Spencer's Gulf in 1846, met with his death by the explosion of his gun.

182. It was to connect the coast surveys of Wickham and Stokes [178], and the settlement of Port Essington [72], with a practicable overland route, and with an eye to a future market in India for Australian horses, that Leichhardt's journey [174] was undertaken. His party consisted of ten persons (two natives), all free men, and all volunteers. Their names were *Calvert*, *Roper*, *Murphy*, *Hodgson*, *Gilbert*, and *Phillips*. Leichhardt was a born explorer, and the object of the journey was the one object of his life. They had sixteen oxen and seventeen horses, with provisions for seven months. It would be impossible in the limits of this work to give even an outline of upwards of fifteen month's journey of 3000 miles through unexplored country. Mr. Gilbert, the naturalist, was killed by the natives. On the 17th December, 1845, ragged and famished, with no stores but a few steaks and dried strips of their last bullock, and no animals but the horses they rode, they reached Port Essington. They returned by sea to Sydney, and were

received with enthusiasm. Rewards were voted by the Council, and £1400 subscribed as a present. The country they passed through on the rivers *Darwin*, *Suttro*, *Mackenzie*, and *Burdekin*, is now all occupied by stock. But Port Essington was said to be too unhealthy, the settlement was abandoned, and in 1850 the whole north coast was again deserted.

183. The famous expedition of Sturt [91] to the Central Desert, in 1844, must be dealt with in the same brief manner. The party consisted of Mr. *Poole*, Dr. *Browne*, John *McDouall Stuart* (who afterwards so distinguished himself in crossing the Continent) and twelve men. They had a boat, four drays, 200 sheep, thirty bullocks, and stores for eighteen months. They left the junction of the Darling and the Murray in September, 1844. This being an attempt to penetrate a desert, the details belong rather to science than to the colonisation of the country. As a record of indomitable pluck it is not to be surpassed. They suffered the extremest heat; the tubes of the thermometers burst—the bullocks pawed the hot ground to get a cooler bottom, and the men's shoes were scorched, as if by fire; their finger nails were as brittle as glass; the lead dropped from the pencil, and the ink dried on the pen as Sturt wrote up his daily journal; the drays almost fell to pieces; the screws loosened in their boxes; the horn handles of their instruments, and the combs split, and the wool on the sheep ceased to grow. For six months in one spot they clung to the poor shelter of their tents. *Poole* died, and was buried not far from where *Burke* and *Wills* lie. At one time they were glad to eat some bacon fat and suet, which the dogs had buried. To sit their horses was sometimes an

agony. They found water as blue as indigo, and as salt as brine. In short, it was a country which has no parallel on the earth's surface. Well might the leader sit for more than an hour on the top of one of these terrible sandhills, with his face buried in his hands, crushed by the aspect of the stony desert in front of him. His furthest north was lat. $25^{\circ} 58'$, long. $139^{\circ} 26'$. The *Barcoo* (Cooper's Creek) was first struck in lat. $27^{\circ} 44'$, long. $140^{\circ} 22'$, and his turning point was in lat. $27^{\circ} 56'$, long. $142^{\circ} E$. The expedition returned at the end of 1845.

184. Grey was the Governor and Sturt the surveyor-general of South Australia, whilst these explorations were going on. The colony was recovering from its fever-fit of land-jobbing. Magnificent wheat grew on its fine lands. No longer did the overlander from Sydney or Melbourne get £40 a head for his cows, or £100 a pair for his bullocks, while their drivers drank champagne and claret out of buckets, and staked £50 on the toss of a coin. The price of Tasmanian horses fell from £100, and bullock teams ceased to earn £60 a week, working from the Port to the City [141].

From an expenditure of £180,000, in two years the cost of administration was reduced to £30,000.

185. Marble, slate, and precious stones had been reckoned among the probable exports of the English-built colony, but copper and lead had not entered into the calculations of the founders. These metals were found in 1843, and the *Kapunda* and *Burra Burra* copper mines produced a revolution in the fortunes of the colony, and caused another mania. Every one turned miner, and the corn-fields were

deserted ; reapers could not be had at any price ; ladies and gentlemen sallied forth with sickles, and even with scissors, to save the harvest ; the military and police were called out, and attacked the standing corn, but hundreds of acres rotted in the ground.

186. The first ton of copper ore from Kapunda, the property of Mr. *Dutton* and Capt. *Bagot*, brought £23 ; the second year's yield produced £4000, and the third £10,000. During the first six years of the Burra Burra, 80,000 tons of ore was raised, and its few shareholders divided nearly £450,000 among them. Many other mines were opened up, and in 1849, within seven years of the first discovery, the copper raised from all exceeded 16,000 tons, worth £310,000. In ten years the population rose from 10,115 to 38,666, or 286 per cent. In 1850 England exported to the colony as many yards of cotton, as to the whole of Denmark. The imports were valued at £887,500, and the exports £454,000 —of this sum £11,212 was in wheat, £20,279 in flour, £63,729 in copper ingots, £211,361 in copper ore, £8188 in tallow, and £113,259 in wool ; and nearly 65,000 acres were in cultivation. The population was 63,900, of which 7000 were Germans ; the cattle 100,000, sheep 1,200,000, and the horses 6000.

187. In the colony of New South Wales an important dispute occurred in 1844. Previous to the *Squatting Regulations* framed by Gipps [171], any squatter could hold any quantity of land, on payment of £10 annually. The regulations proposed an equitable charge in proportion to the capabilities of the runs ; and that £2 10s. should be assessed on every additional 1000 sheep above 4000,

which the £10 fee allowed. The struggle between the Government and the squatters over the obnoxious regulations lasted till 1847.

188. At Melbourne a great assembly or "corroboree" of the natives was held this year to the north of the city, to which some 700 flocked from all parts of the country; and some alarm was caused among the people of Melbourne at the strange and wild antics of these native warriors, who kept up their festival from sunset to dawn without intermission.

The greatest flood ever known at Port Phillip also occurred this year.

189. Lieut.-Colonel F. H. *Robe* was Governor of South Australia from October this year till August, 1848, 1845. when he was relieved from office by Sir *H. Edward Fox Young*, who retired in 1854. Governor *Robe* has not left any mark in the fortunes of the colony. Not so his successor. *Young* entered very heartily into all those schemes which were likely to develop the colony. The most important event of his administration was the opening of the *Murray* [91].

190. Major *Childs* replaced *Maconochie* at Norfolk Island [146], and was succeeded by Mr. *John Price* (who was murdered by the prisoners at Williamstown, Victoria, in 1857).

191. Sir *Eardley Wilmot* succeeded *Franklin* on 23rd August, 1843, as Lieutenant-Governor of Tasmania, and was recalled in 1846, when, for a few months, Mr. *Latrobe*, from Port Phillip, held the reins of office, till the arrival of Sir *William Denison*, the seventh Governor.

192. The exports from New South Wales in 1844, for the first time, exceeded the imports. A proposal for an *electric telegraph* between Sydney and Melbourne (not effected till 1858) was mooted. In August a terrible wreck occurred in Bass Strait. The immigrant ship *Cataraqui*, with 423 persons on board, was wrecked on King's Island, and only nine escaped. Since then 21 vessels have been lost on the coasts of that island, in which 800 persons have perished.

In 1845-6 things were at the worst in Sydney. Sheep in millions were changing hands at one shilling each, and cattle in thousands at a pound a head. At this time Mr. Sizar *Elliott* made some experiments in *Meat Preserving*, the first of the kind, and which had some commercial success. His process was to cook the meat in a pan of "right-whale oil" to obtain the requisite heat. His schemes were thought somewhat Utopian. He was only a little in advance of the times.

193. Sturt was still in the desert [183], when in November, Sir Thomas Mitchell [156] started on his fourth and last expedition, this time towards the *Gulf of Carpentaria*, in search of a port for the shipment of horses to India. The party consisted of *E. B. Kennedy*, the assistant surveyor; *W. Stephenson*, surgeon; twenty-six men; eight drays, drawn by eighty bullocks; two boats; seventeen horses, and three carts; with provisions for a year, including 250 sheep. The *Bogan* blacks met them with presents of wild honey, in token of peace. In April, they reached the *Balonne*, and crossed to the *Culgoa*. Here the two leaders nearly lost their sight from ophthalmia.

The news of Leichhardt's return [182] having been sent after them altered their plans. The *Maranoa*, the *Cogoon*, and the *Fitzroy Downs*—the *Warrego*, the *Salvator*, and the *Claude* (a tributary of the *Nogoa*), were successfully discovered. The plains were declared to be among the richest Mitchell had seen in Australia.

The *Belyando* was traced to $21^{\circ} 30' \text{ S.}$, long. $147^{\circ} 10'$. Persevering towards the N.W., he made the upper *Barcoo*, the lower part of which had so baffled Sturt; and, says Mitchell, "Ulloa's delight at the sight of the Pacific could not have surpassed mine on the occasion." He followed it for ten days to $24^{\circ} 14' \text{ S.}$, long. $144^{\circ} 34'$, and having reached the Victoria, "the future highway to the Indian Ocean," as he thought, turned and made his way back to Sydney, where he arrived in January, 1846. It has been justly said, "Modern times present no achievements of a similar character, which can bear comparison with these journeys in Australia."

194. This year was made the important discovery of the suitability of the soil and climate of Moreton Bay District for the growth of *cotton*.

A few plants grown by a resident of Brisbane, as a matter of curiosity, showed such health and vigour, that no doubt could exist of the immense field thus opened to the cultivation of this commodity, and whereas the cotton plant is an annual in America—being destroyed by the winter frosts, and requiring to be reproduced from the seed every spring—it was found at Brisbane to be a perennial, while the produce of the second year is superior both in quantity and quality to that of the first.

195. It was also found, this year, that the *sugar cane* was equally adapted to the soil and climate of that region. At first these statements were received by the home manufacturers with incredulity, but the statistics of the late exports of Queensland further prove the wisdom of not despising the day of small things. In 1872 there were upwards of 2000 acres of land under sugar cane in Queensland while not fewer than six thousand bales of cotton, chiefly the products of European labour, were exported to England.

196. The failure of the *Bank of Australia*, in Sydney, owing to the crisis of the three previous years, brought ruin to many of its shareholders. As a special remedial measure a *Lottery Bill* was passed this year by the Council, to enable the shareholders to obtain something from the wreck, as many valuable properties throughout the territory had, in the meantime, fallen into the hands of the bank.

In this lottery (which was strongly condemned as immoral) a Highland labourer drew the first prize, and thereby obtained a large estate, with stock of all kinds, for £4 sterling!

1846. **197.** The *first steamer* arrived at *Western Australia* in this year, and *coal was discovered* in that colony.

198. In the settlement of Moreton Bay was established in this year the *Brisbane Courier*, now one of the principal organs of public intelligence in that vast territory.

199. In Port Phillip the foundation stones of *Prince's Bridge* over the Yarra, and of the *Melbourne Hospital*, were laid; and the site for the light-house, known as the *Lantern of the Pacific*, now *Gabo Island*, the extreme south-

east of the Australian Continent, was selected by Mr. C. J. *Tyers*, who in the same year ran the meridian between those portions of Australia, now known as Victoria and South Australia respectively.

The month of July in this year was unpleasantly marked by a serious riot provoked by the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Boyne. The troops were called out and bivouacked in the streets of Melbourne. This event led to the building of the *Protestant Hall*.

200. Impelled by the same necessities as those which forced the early settlers of New South Wales to burst the bonds of the Blue Mountains, which confined the colony to a limit of forty miles, the people of Perth constantly sought to extend their pastoral limits from the coast line of Western Australia.

In 1846 three young surveyors, named *Gregory*, the eldest of whom (Augustus) has since become famous as an Australian explorer, were sent out. Their modest equipment consisted of four horses and seven weeks' provisions. Starting from Bolgart Spring in August, they passed through a large tract of salt swamp country, with dense scrubs and granite ranges, and came to an immense salt lake, which baffled further progress to the eastward. Turning north-west towards the coast, through acacia scrubs and red sand, they reached the rich limestone country at the mouth of the *Arrowsmith*. In lat. $28^{\circ} 57' 10''$, long. $115^{\circ} 30' 30''$, they came across fine seams of coal five and six feet thick, with large beds of shale. The party returned to the settled districts after an absence of forty-seven days, during which they had travelled nearly 1000 miles.

The coal discovery led to an expedition being despatched for its further examination. Lieutenant *Helpman* was sent in December in the schooner *Champion*, and having landed in *Champion Bay*, travelled with a cart up the *Greenough*; and following the track of the Gregorys from the Arrowsmith arrived at the coal deposit.

Returning with a load of the mineral, his companion, Frank Gregory, made a flying survey of the country in the immediate neighbourhood, which was unfortunately found to be of such a sterile nature as to render the discovery of the coal of comparatively little value. Not discouraged by former disappointments, another expedition was started in 1848 eastward of King George's Sound towards the fine range of mountains named the *Russell Range* by the explorer Eyre [180].

Mr. Roe, the surveyor-general of the Colony, who had been with King [60] on the north coast, started from York in September, 1848, with a party of six persons, eleven horses, and provisions for four months. In October they reached the *Pallinup*, the last water crossed by Eyre, and steering north-east crossed several good streams. Then succeeded dense scrubs, dry watercourses, and salt lakes, till they reached the *Bremer Range*. No better view could be obtained from the *Fitzgerald Peaks* at a thousand feet above the level of the plains. "In every direction lay spread out one vast sea of dark scrub and thicket, intersected by broad belts of salt lakes and samphire marshes." A retreat to the south towards Mount *Ridley* showed no better country. Four days and three nights they were without water, and the flashes of the *Aurora Australis* added to the

horrors of the scene. Still struggling to attain the Russell mountains, cutting their way with axes through thickets fifteen feet high, they at length reached the range in lat. $33^{\circ} 27'$, and found further progress impossible. The party returned by *Esperance Bay*. On the *Phillips River* they found extensive coal deposits, and on the 2nd February returned to Perth, after an exploration of 1800 miles.

While Roe was engaged on this journey, A. C. Gregory was despatched to the northward to explore the *Gascoyne*. His party consisted of six men. He started in September, 1848, from a point eighty miles from Perth, and after passing the grassy plain between the *Moore* and the *Arrowsmith*, struck into dense scrubs in the endeavour to reach the heads of some of the coast streams. He penetrated 350 miles north of Perth, and was then compelled to return to the *Murchison*, the exploration of which, and of the country around *Champion Bay*, showed that there were thousands of acres of pastoral and agricultural land available; while the discovery of a lode of *galena* on the *Murchison* inspired new hopes of mineral wealth. Governor Fitzgerald proceeded himself in December with a party to examine the vein of lead, and the important discovery was verified. The rich products of the *Geraldine* and other mines in this locality have been noted by recent writers. During this expedition the Governor was speared by the blacks, and narrowly escaped with his life.

201. A gratifying proof of the friendly feeling existing between Great Britain and her Australian Colonies, was given this year, 1846, when the people of New South Wales gave a munificent contribution to the suffering poor and famine-

stricken people of *Ireland*. In later years also the Colonies readily gave their aid to the sufferers by the *Indian Mutiny*, and when an unexpected calamity fell on their fellow-countrymen in *Lancashire*, a noble and spontaneous gift of many thousands of pounds testified to their liberality and sympathy.

202. The *Great Southern and Western Railway Company* was formed this year, with a capital of one million, to connect *Sydney* with the *Goulburn*, the *Hawkesbury* and the *Nepean*. Letters from England were five months in the transit, and memorials were sent home praying for a *steam postal service via Singapore*.

203. On 10th July Gipps [149] embarked in the *Palestine* for home. An address signed by nearly 6000 colonists, made some amends for the loss of health and harassment he had suffered in his conscientious devotion to duty. Sir Charles *Fitzroy*, the new Governor, arrived in *H.M.S. Carysfort* on the 2nd August, and until the end of the year the question of the *revival of transportation* (which had been abolished, except to *Tasmania* and *Norfolk Island*, by an Order in Council of 1st August, 1840), created great public interest.

204. The *monopoly of coal* by the *Australian Agricultural Company* [84] was also much condemned, and was given up the following year. Mrs. Chisholm [169] received a testimonial of 200 guineas, and a census gave the population as 114,769 males and 74,810 females.

205. This year vineyards began to be formed in the *Geelong* district. Many circumstances combined prevented for a time their rapid development and extension. In 1856 there were only 279 acres under the vine in *Victoria*, from which 11,000 gallons of wine and 340 gallons of brandy were

obtained. In 1860 there were 1138 acres, which five years later, in 1865, had increased nearly four-fold, viz., to 4078 acres, on which 8,199,618 vines had been planted, producing 176,959 gallons of wine, and 795 gallons brandy, as well as 18,063 cwt. of grapes sold as fruit. It is worthy of remembrance, as a fact, in the early history of this important colonial product, that the well-known poet, *R. H. Horne*, planted with his own hand the greater portion of the vine cuttings at *Tabilk* vineyard on the Goulburn.

206. The struggle for *Separation* continued from 1844. On a motion introduced by Dr. Lang [163] in the Sydney Legislature for the speedy and entire severance of Port Phillip, the six members for the district stood alone. This year Dr. Lang was entertained at a public dinner in Melbourne, as an expression of the colonists' appreciation of his efforts to bring about Separation. For his services in aiding to obtain the Separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales, the Parliament of Victoria in 1872 (when Sir Charles Gavan Duffy was Premier) voted the Rev. Dr. Lang £1000.

207. An outcry for immigration succeeded a prosperous year, and newsquatting regulations were promulgated, **1847.** which caused great excitement. At this period Mr. Benjamin Boyd, the largest squatter in Australia, held 381,000 acres, for which he paid only £80 license fees.

The constituting Port Phillip a separate colony was under serious consideration by the Home Government. The death of Lady Mary Fitzroy, the wife of the Governor, by an accident, cast a gloom over the end of the year.

208. In October Leichhardt [193] started on that expedition, from which none of the party ever returned. His

intention was to reach the Victoria of Mitchell [193], and thence make his way from sea to sea to Swan River, which he expected to reach in 1850. The party consisted of H. *Classen* (his brother-in-law, who had no experience as a bushman), and seven men.

Kennedy [193] had previously started in March with a party of eight men. He reached Mitchell's furthest point on the Barcoo, discovered the *Thompson*; and having, to his great disappointment, proved the worthlessness of the Victoria as a highroad to the North Coast, turned back in lat. $27^{\circ} 56'$, long. $142^{\circ} 20'$, and reached Sydney early in 1848.

Leichhardt had with him 108 sheep, 270 goats, 40 bullocks, 15 horses, and 13 mules. We know that he lost a great many of his horses and cattle in January. Mr. *Bunce*, the naturalist, tells us that they had fever and ague among their party when at the Mackenzie. It would take a volume to enumerate the surmises as to their fate, or to describe the expeditions which have been sent in search of them. Leichhardt's last letter was dated from M'Pherson's Station on the Cagoon, 3rd April, 1848. Since then not even the buckle of a saddle-strap belonging to them has been found.

209. The "Orders in Council" issued by the Imperial Government in March involved vast changes in the squatting interests, and were received with enthusiasm by the people. These regulations divided lands into the *settled*, the *intermediate*, and the *unsettled districts*; gave the flockowners *pre-emptive rights* and other privileges, which in after years led to much conflict of interests, as the question of settlement on the lands rose into importance.

210. The Sydney wool exports of the previous year reached the value of £1,260,000; an association
1848. for promoting the growth of *silk* was formed, and the prosperous colony asked for immigration to the extent of 5000 persons. The first ship-load of *Chinese immigrants* was not, however, viewed with favour.

211. Kennedy[208] again started from *Rockingham Bay* in May, towards Cape York, whence he was to make another effort to reach Carpentaria. His party consisted of 12 men, 27 horses, and 250 sheep. Only two white men returned. The affecting account of the gallant explorer's death at the hands of the natives, and of the terrible disasters of the other members of the expedition, when in the neighbourhood of *Port Albany*, was brought to the vessel sent to their assistance by the blackfellow *Jackey*, who accompanied the expedition.

212. At Port Phillip, the removal of Mr. Latrobe[159] was asked for by 700 colonists, on the ground of his sacrifice of the interests of Melbourne to those of Sydney. £60,000 of the revenue of the former had been absorbed by the latter. The people of Port Phillip expressed their disgust at the farce of sending representatives to a Legislature in which their voices were not heard. Mr. C. H. Ebdon, declining to be re-elected as the member for Melbourne in the Sydney Legislature, Mr. John F. L. Foster was put in nomination. The advocates of separation determined to play a bold game, in order to bring their grievances under the notice of the English Parliament, by an expedient as novel as it was humorous. *Earl Grey*, the Secretary of State, was nominated and elected in Melbourne against Foster by a large majority. A new writ was issued, and Geelong was appointed

the polling place. The Duke of *Wellington*, and four other noblemen were again placed in nomination for the vacancies. But better counsels and common sense at length prevailed, and the local candidates were returned.

213. The golden opinions Mr. La Trobe had earned (says Fairfax) by his resolute action in the matter of convicts and exiles, were suddenly dissipated, and a bitter animosity aroused against him by the publication of a letter to the Secretary for the Colonies, in which it was found that the Superintendent had said:—"That any form of constitution which may be proposed for the colony, for some years to come at least, which takes the government out of the hands of a governor, executive, and nominee council, and substitutes for the latter a representative body, will be ill-suited to its real state and position, and will render the administration of its government as a distinct colony, upon whomsoever it may devolve, a task of exceedingly great difficulty and responsibility."

214. The Reverend Charles *Perry*, D.D., arrived in the colony at the commencement of the year, and was installed as the *first Anglican Bishop* of Melbourne, which, thenceforth, became a "city."

215. This year the *Denominational School Board* was appointed, under which all that related to religious teaching was entrusted to the resident clergyman of the denomination to which each school belonged. There were twenty-seven schools and 2596 children. Ten years after there were 423 schools and 27,314 scholars. The *National School Board* for superintending the formation and management of schools, to be conducted under Lord Stanley's national system

of education, was constituted in 1851. There were at first six schools and 342 scholars. Five years subsequently there were 101 schools and 6113 scholars.

216. The settlement at Swan River slowly shared in the general prosperity of the Australian colonies. The population this year numbered 4600, and the sheep 141,000. The wool exported amounted to 302,000 lb., and 158,000 acres were under cultivation.

The moral drawn from the history of Western Australia appears to be that *transportation* and *free immigration* cannot exist side by side: the one element must overbear and destroy the other. In 1866, two-thirds of the whole population consisted of prisoners and their keepers. "It is," says the author of "Greater Britain," "a great English prison, not a colony, and exports but a little wool, a little sandal-wood and a little cotton." A more hopeful view, may, fairly be taken of the future. The coast-line of 2000 miles receives the benefit of the prevailing westerly winds, and the consequent *abundant rainfall*; the *climate* is one of the *finest* in the world. The seas swarm with *fish*, the *whale* and *pearl fisheries* are very valuable, and besides *sandal-wood* there are forests of magnificent *Jarrah timber* sufficient to build twenty British navies. Vegetables and fruits flourish luxuriantly; the vine especially. Millions of acres of first-class pastoral land have been found between the two small settlements at *Roebuck Bay* and *Nichol Bay*. *Coal*, *iron*, *copper*, *lead*, and *tin* have been discovered in large quantities, and widely distributed. Between the *Geraldine Copper Mine*, on the *Murchison* and the *Upper Irwin*, there are thousands of square miles in which valuable minerals

have been proved to exist. *Gold* has also been found, and a reward offered of £5000 for the discovery of a payable goldfield within 300 miles of a port. *Champion Bay* (settled in 1850), and *Port Gregory* afford ample shipping accommodation for the mineral districts, while in the immediate vicinity of the mines the arable land on the *Greenough* and *Irwin* rivers is capable of yielding ample supplies of grain. Some small progress has been made in *railways*, and *telegraphic communication* exists between the leading centres of population. The line between Western and South Australia is now near completion.

With all these advantages Western Australia languishes for capital and labour. Possessing the finest descriptions of fruit, she still imports her preserves. She is the second oldest Australian colony, but her capital is not yet lit with gas. It is only recently that her coast line has been regularly opened by steam communication. The causes of this stagnation have been variously estimated by various writers. When the vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental mail service arrive every month at Albany in King George's Sound, the passengers from the Eastern Australian Colonies look with interest on the dejected faces of the felon-labourers who are engaged in coaling the vessel. The constant effort at escape from the place tells its own tale, and there will be but few travellers fresh from the vigorous centres of the other Australian provinces who do not carry away with them the conviction that a great error was committed in ever allowing Western Australia to be made a penal colony. *Transportation* thither was *abolished* in 1868, at the earnest solicitation of the other colonies, especially of

Victoria. The system is said to have tended to enrich many flock-owners, stock-owners, merchants, and tradesmen of the province; but it has drawn a black bar across her early days of promise which time only can efface.

One distinguishing merit belongs to the people of Western Australia,—their persistent effort to explore the interior. At later periods it will be seen with what results. There are few more valuable pages in the annals of the colony than those which record the expeditions of the *three brothers Gregory* in 1846, of *Roe and Fitzgerald* in 1848 [200], *Austin* in 1854, and the late brilliant work done in the same field by *Warburton, Forrest, and Giles*. (*Bob's Brother*)

217. Mining for coal was this year initiated at Western Port, Port Phillip; and under the superintendence of Mr. *Blackburn*, the City Surveyor, £100,000 was spent on the improvement of the city of Melbourne.

218. A selected body of *emigrants*, to the number of about 600, arrived at Moreton Bay this year, in the *Fortitude* and other vessels, to form the *nucleus of a sugar and cotton growing community*. These settlers were of an exemplary character, and their influence on the population of the towns of the colony was much felt.

219. Meantime public feeling began to run high in Australia on the transportation question. The colonists at **1849.** the *Cape of Good Hope* refused, in November, 1849, to allow a shipload of *prisoners to land from the Neptune*, and they were carried on to Hobart Town. The *Harkaway*, with a similar cargo, was in June refused permission to land in Sydney, and the *Randolf* was ordered away from Melbourne in August by Mr. La Trobe, who thereupon was thanked by the very

town council, who had but just petitioned for his recall. An *association* was formed in Tasmania, from which the indefatigable Rev. John West [92] and W. P. *Weston* were delegates to the other colonies, to urge the total cessation of transportation. This action, in February, 1851, resulted in the *League* of the whole of the Australasian colonies, whereby they solemnly engaged with each other not to employ any person thereafter arriving under sentence of transportation for crime committed in Europe; and to support by their advice, their money, and their countenance all who might suffer in the lawful promotion of the cause they had so deeply at heart. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed both in Tasmania, Sydney, and Melbourne, and munificent sums were subscribed in the latter place for the purposes of the League. The excitement continued in Sydney for two years afterwards. The descendants of those who took an active part in the resolute opposition to the landing of these "rattle-snake cargoes" in Melbourne, must be proud to look on the pages of M'Combie's history, where the names of the Leaguers are inscribed.

The germ of the great "Australasian League" for promoting the cessation of transportation is found in a resolution drawn up by Mr. Robert *Pitcairn* at the house of Mr. *Henry Hopkins*, of Hobart Town, which declared that transportation to any of the colonies ought for ever to cease. The resolution was signed by Messrs. Douglas, Du Croz, John West, T. D. Chapman, Hopkins, G. C. Clarke, Joseph Allport, F. Haller, G. W. Walker, William Rout, Henry Smith, P. T. Smith, and Robert Officer.

Spanning Revolution.

Tasmania was just fifty years old when, in 1853, a despatch announced the cessation of transportation throughout Australia.

220. During this year (1849) about a thousand *Germans* were introduced into *Port Phillip*, and speedily settled down to useful pursuits. As artisans in Melbourne and vinegrowers round about Geelong they have proved themselves excellent colonists. In March, Governor Fitzroy paid the colony a visit, and was nearly killed in driving to Jolimont. The *Argus* newspaper was first published as a daily paper in June this year.

221. The publication of a despatch from *Earl Grey*, the Minister for the Colonies, to Governor Fitzroy, feeling the way towards the renewal of transportation, raised a *storm of indignation* throughout *New South Wales*. A public meeting was held, at which, among other speakers, the Rev. Mr. *M'Encroe*, a popular Roman Catholic priest in Sydney, stated, amidst great applause, that rather than submit to such treatment as the colony was then receiving from Earl Grey, they would "cut the painter"—or, in other words, declare for freedom and independence, as the American colonists had done in 1776. Two months afterwards the *Hashemy* arrived with 212 convicts on board. *Five thousand people* assembled and passed resolutions in sight of the harbour and of the Governor's windows, and so great was the excitement that the guns of a ship of war were "trained" on the place of meeting and the guard at Government House was doubled. The terms of the despatch in which Governor Fitzroy reported these proceedings, when it was made public the following year, gave great umbrage, and a still larger public meeting was held, at which resolutions were moved by Mr.

Lowe and Mr. *Lamb*, demanding the dismissal of Earl Grey from Her Majesty's councils.

222. On the *11th November*, 1850, intelligence reached Melbourne, by the *Lysander*, of the passing of an Act for the separation of Port Phillip and its erection into the "*Colony of VICTORIA*," which came into operation on the 1st July of the following year. The rejoicings lasted for five days, and the anniversary is kept as a holiday to the present time.

The *Legislative Council* established by this Act of Separation consisted of thirty members, ten of whom were to be Government nominees, the rest being elected by the people. Melbourne, with a third of the population of the whole colony, was however only allowed three members. When the deliberations of the first Legislative Council began, much dissatisfaction was expressed at the large sums of money still retained by the elder colony of New South Wales.

223. On the 14th the *Princes Bridge* was opened, and a stream of 5000 colonists passed over it. Bonfires blazed all over the country—no work was done—everybody was continually walking in procession. Among the "trades," the printers, as they rumbled along in a big waggon, "pulled" a short historical notice of the Press. "It appeared as if each individual had received some inestimable present and was unable to conceal his gratification."

224. Other serious matters soon filled the thoughts of the people. From May till July no rain fell, and stock perished in great numbers.

1851. On the 6th February, 1851, a terrible event occurred. The thermometer ranged from 118° to 119°

in the shade, and the whole country was wrapped in flames. The most fertile districts were utterly wasted—flocks and herds were abandoned by their keepers, who had to flee for their lives—destitution and ruin spread over the whole colony. The ashes from the forests on fire at Macedon, forty-six miles away, fell in the streets of Melbourne, and the annals of the colony contain no more disastrous day than "*Black Thursday*."

225. On 16th July, Latrobe was sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor and nominated *Lonsdale* as Colonial Secretary, *Ebden* as Auditor-General, (Sir) W. F. *Stawell* as Attorney-General, and (Sir) Redmond *Barry* as Solicitor-General.

226. The fine supply of water from the *Yan Yean*, which Melbourne and its suburbs enjoys, owes its origin to the suggestion of Mr. *James Blackburn*, the city surveyor, who made the preliminary survey this year, and was the first consulting engineer. (Governor Latrobe turned the first sod in December, 1853, and the water was turned on by General Macarthur, the acting Governor, in ^{January 1857} December, 1857.)

227. The first sod of the *Sydney and Goulburn Railway* was turned by the daughter of Governor Fitzroy, on 3rd July, in the presence of 10,000 persons, and an Act, of which Wentworth [81] is entitled to the credit as the author, was passed to incorporate the *Sydney University*, which was opened in October, 1852. The introduction of the *Alpaca* was suggested this year. In November, 1859, a flock of 292 alpacas, llamas, and vicunas were successfully introduced to New South Wales by Mr. C. *Ledger*, with great trouble, from Peru.

228. In the district of Moreton Bay [198] in this year the *first Circuit Court* was held, and the *first Bank* estab-

lished, the first *land sale* inaugurated, and the last transport ship arrived. On the following year (1851) the *first wool ship* sailed for London, and the first public meeting in favour of *separation* from *New South Wales* was held at *Brisbane*.

229. THE GREAT EVENT IN THE HISTORY OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES OCCURRED THIS YEAR (1851)—THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD.

Early in 1849 the finding of the precious metal in *California* had caused an exodus of some hundreds from New South Wales. In May, *E. H. Hargreaves*, a colonist just returned from California, found some nuggets and dust at *Summerhill Creek*, in the Bathurst district of New South Wales. In June it was found at the *Turon*. At the end of October Mr. J. R. *Hardy*, the first gold commissioner, had issued 12,186 licenses at thirty shillings each per month, to mine for gold in the districts of *Ophir*, *Turon*, the *Meroo*, *Louisa Creek*, *Abercrombie*, and *Araluen*.

The greed for gold which followed these discoveries influenced the whole World, and advanced the destinies of Australia five hundred years in one bound. The marvellous tale of this new epoch, of Australian history—the picking up of the metal by shepherds and others in former years, the predictions of Sir *Roderick Murchison* and the Rev. *W. B. Clarke*, that gold would be found in the country—all must be dismissed in a paragraph. All we can set down here is that from 1851 to 1868 gold worth *thirty millions of money* was extracted from mines in the regions of the *Australian Alps*, on the New South Wales side of the country, and that for the same period—that is, from the time of the first discovery at *Golden Point*, *Ballaarat*, on the 8th September,

1851 (followed by Forest Creek and Bendigo [Sandhurst], M'Ivor, Goulburn, and the Ovens), to 1868, *one hundred and fifty millions* were drawn from the Victorian side of the island continent.

Mr. Hargreaves was rewarded by the Sydney Legislature with a grant of £10,000, and Melbourne voted him £5000 in 1855.

230. The threatened exodus of Victorian colonists to New South Wales, consequent on the gold discovery of Hargreaves, was first stayed and then stopped by the finding and subsequent development of gold-fields in Victoria.

After examination into the numerous claims for priority in the accident of gold discovery in Victoria, it may be said the *first information* of the actual discovery of payable gold was given the Government on 7th June, 1851, by Mr. *J. Wood Beilby*, an early colonist, then living near Melbourne. When squatting on the South Australian Border in 1848-9, Mr. Beilby had a shepherd in his employ named *William Richfould*, who, falling sick of the small-pox, was nursed through his illness by his master, and in grateful return imparted to him, as an advantageous secret, the fact of his having discovered, worked, and sold gold. The locality, clearly defined, was on a creek north of the *Pyrenees*, which was afterwards known as the *Navarre* goldfield.

Mr. Beilby wrote to Mr. Latrobe, and also told him personally the shepherd's story. The Lieutenant-Governor hesitated. He was aware that the *Sydney Government*, to whom he was accustomed to look as his superior authority, had *kept secret* in New South Wales, "as much from the penal character of the colony as from the general

ignorance of the value of such an indication," *the information of the discovery of the metal years before by Strzelecki*, and his geological deductions therefrom in the district of Gipps Land, and of the Rev. *W. B. Clarke* in the Vale of Clwyd. Now, in March of the previous year, 1850, the Hon. *Wm. Campbell*, of Strath Loddon, had found several minute pieces of native gold in quartz on the station of *Mr. Donald Cameron* at *Clunes*. The circumstance was avowedly concealed at the time. Such a discovery meant a stampede of all shepherds and station-hands—in other words, ruin to the employers of labour. But when the panic commenced in Melbourne, and a *Citizens' Committee*, of which *Mr. Henri J. Hart* was the secretary, was formed, on the 9th of June, *Mr. Campbell* speedily wrote (on the 5th July) to his friend the Hon. *James Graham*, and told him of the exact locality of his former discovery. A prospecting party, in charge of Captain *Dana*, the commandant of native police, and accompanied by *Mr. David Armstrong*, a miner who had just returned from California, was sent out by *Mr. Latrobe*, acting on the information given by *Beilby*. They left *Narree Worran* about the 16th July, before *Mr. Campbell's* letter was made public in the newspapers. Others followed. *Michel* and his party found gold at *Anderson's Creek* in June. *Esmond's* party in July (acting on information from *Dr. Bruhn*, who in April, 1851, while travelling to explore the mineral resources of the colony, had traced it in the quartz and heard the marvellous story on *Cameron's* run) brought samples from *Clunes* to Geelong. *Brentani's* nugget, found in the Pyrenees five years before, led in August to *Hiscock's* discovery at *Buninyong*, while

the development of the famous *Golden Point* at *Ballarat* and *Specimen Gully* at *Mount Alexander* followed in natural and immediate sequence.

It is interesting to reflect on the mighty results which have followed from small things. A bushman wants a light for his pipe, and fires his tinder-box with a spark struck from a bit of quartz and the back of his old knife. The quartz lump is found to be speckled with gold, and the discovery of the gold-fields of Victoria is the ultimate result. A shepherd idly wandering after his flock over the scrubby flat limestone plains of *Yorke's Peninsula*, in South Australia, is drowsily watching the large holes made by the wombat and the wallaby. He picks up a small piece of green-looking stone which has been scratched up by these animals in the operation of forming these holes. It is green carbonate of copper, and his employer, Captain *W. W. Hughes*, subsequently opens up the magnificent *Moonta* copper mine, which is found to be even richer and more extensive than the *Burra Burra*, a mine which a few years before had been accidentally turned up by the wheel of a passing bullock dray! The stories of such incidents in the development of the mineral resources of Australia are endless.

231. A simple fact will illustrate the vast growth of commerce between England and the Australian colonies consequent on the gold discoveries. "It is not yet quite two hundred years," says *Therry*, "since the squadron of a British Admiral (*Anson*) swept the seas in search of Spanish galleons; and if a cruiser then came home with a prize of 500,000 dollars after a three months' cruise, it was hailed as an event that

created quite a national joy. Now, ship after ship monthly arrives from Australia freighted with from a quarter to half a million of pounds sterling in gold, and does not attract attention beyond a passing notice in the Money-market article of *The Times*."

232. After an existence of eight years, the *Sydney Legislative Council* terminated on the 2nd May, and the new *Constitution Act* came into force. The new House of Assembly met on the 16th October, with (Sir) Charles Nicholson, for the third time, as the Speaker. Sir Charles Fitzroy was appointed Governor-in-Chief of the Colonies. The unprotected state of the colony raised the question of the defences, and a distemper, called the "Cumberland disease," raged among the cattle in the county of that name.

233. At Melbourne, the *first Legislative Council* met on the 11th November, and elected Dr. (Sir James) *Palmer* as the Speaker. Very soon a collision occurred between that body and the Government, on the subject of the revenue and management of the goldfields, which were held by the latter to be under the control of the Crown Lands Department, of which it assumed to have the sole control.

234. Mr. *Hovenden Hely* (an experienced bushman) and a party of six, with twelve months' provisions, **1852.** started in January from the Darling Downs, towards *Peak Downs*, in search of Leichhardt [208]. At *Surat* he had intelligence from the blacks that a party of white men had been killed by the tribes some 200 miles to the west of *Mount Abundance*. When reached, this turned out to be an old camp of Mitchell's, and the relics pointed out by the blacks were old sheep bones, &c., left by his party. The

subsequent journey of Hely consisted of vain efforts to arrive at the truth of various similar reports by the blacks. He gave up the attempt at the *Nivelle* of Mitchell, and returned to the *Balonne* in July.

235. In June, *Gundagai*, a town on the *Murrumbidgee*, to that place, was almost destroyed by floods. Only seven buildings out of seventy-eight were left standing, and eighty-nine people perished. In September, 1858, Captain *Francis Cadell* ascended the *Murrumbidgee* in the steamer *Albury* thus far, and opened the river to the important commerce of South Australia.

236. In January, the *first mail steamer*—the *Chusan*—arrived at Sydney, having called at Melbourne on the voyage, after a passage of 79 days, or 67 days' actual sailing. The same month two tons of gold were sent away in one vessel for England. In November the *Great Britain* arrived in Melbourne, and the revenue of Victoria amounted to more than half a million. An astounding robbery of a gold ship lying in Hobson's Bay occurred in April. The *Nelson* had come from Geelong with £24,000 worth of gold dust on board. There were but three sailors and three passengers on board, when on the night of the 2nd she was boarded by a gang of thieves, who carried off the treasure, which has never been recovered.

The second session of the Council opened on 22nd June, and extended over eight months. In September, an important despatch was received from the Colonial Minister placing the *gold revenue* and the *land fund* at the disposal of the *Colonial Legislatures*.

237. The influx of convicts to the Victorian goldfields from the neighbouring colonies was met by an Act—"The

Convicts Prevention Act—which gave the Executive large powers, condemned, however, as unconstitutional by a portion of the Press of New South Wales and Tasmania. The Act, however, proved very useful in the extraordinary condition of things which had arisen.

238. At this time, Mr. *W. H. Wright*, the Chief Commissioner of the Goldfields, estimated that there were 15,000 miners at *Mount Alexander*, 15,000 at *Bendigo*, 1500 at *Korong*, 1500 at *Daisy Hill* (Amherst), 10,000 at *Ballaarat*, and 3000 at the *Ovens*. Nearly 78,000 people arrived in the colony in the course of the year. The value of land increased enormously, and a city called *Camus Town* rose on the south bank of the Yarra (now *Emerald Hill*), and stretched almost to St. Kilda. The first *Gold Escort* from *Bendigo* conveyed nearly 30,000 ounces to Melbourne, the cost of ordinary cartage between these places being then £160 a ton. In September the *Railway* from Melbourne to *Geelong* was commenced, and a body of *military pensioners from Tasmania* were brought to Victoria to act as *police on the Mount Alexander Goldfields*.

239. The formal opening of the *Sydney University* took place on the 11th of October. Its foundation is the most meritorious measure passed during Fitzroy's administration. The *Sydney University* was established under an Act introduced by Wentworth [104] in 1847. It is modelled upon those of Oxford and Cambridge; no religious test, however, is applied to students. Its government is vested in a senate of sixteen Fellows, four of whom may be clergymen. A provost and vice-provost (now called chancellor and vice-chancellor) are chosen by the Fellows out of their own body.

Vacancies are filled by the remaining Fellows until there are 100 graduates, Masters of Arts, &c., entitled to vote, when the vacancies are filled by candidates elected by the graduates duly convened. The Act of Council provides an endowment of £5000 a year; out of this fund provision has been made for eighteen scholarships of the annual value of £50, to be held for periods not exceeding three years. An additional scholarship has been founded by Mr. Thomas Barker. The degree of B.A. was first conferred in 1857 (A. Renwick, G. Salting, W. Salting). The degree of M.A. was first conferred in 1859 (M. Burdekin, W. C. Curtis, R. M. Fitzgerald, E. Lee, D. S. Mitchell, W. C. Windeyer, T. W. Johnson, T. Kinloch). The degree of LL.D. was first conferred in 1866 (J. S. Patterson, G. H. Stanley). The degree of LL.B. was first conferred in 1867 (F. E. Rogers). The degree of M.B. was first conferred in 1867 (P. Smith), and the degree of M.D. in 1868 (C. F. Goldsborough). The selection of professors for the several chairs was entrusted to a committee of gentlemen in England, and the professors arrived in 1852. E. T. Hamilton, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, was the first provost. By royal charter issued 7th February, 1858, the same *rank, style, and precedence* are granted to *graduates* of the University of Sydney as are enjoyed by *graduates* of universities within the *United Kingdom*.

240. The River *Murray* [189]—the “*Australian Nile*” —flows through 1500 miles of the territories of New
1853. South Wales and Victoria ere it enters the boundaries of South Australia, where its sea-mouth debouches. The opening up of this river to *steam navigation* was first accom-

plished in this year by Captain *Francis Cadell* [235], in the *Lady Augusta* steamer, as far as Swan Hill.

241. At a later period the same enterprise secured the highway of the Murray's great tributaries, the *Darling* and *Murrumbidgee* [235]. Since the opening of these rivers the whole of that immense tract of pastoral country known as *Riverina* has been heavily stocked, producing now about 200,000 bales of wool annually. The *Murray* is navigable for a distance of 2000 miles from its mouth at *Goolwa*. The *Darling* [98], from its junction at *Wentworth*, is navigable to *Fort Bourke*, 800 miles, and, for a short period in each year, some 300 miles further into Queensland. The *Murrumbidgee*, entering the *Murray* some 300 miles from *Wentworth*, is navigable for a distance of 700 miles to *Wagga*, to which town railway communication with Sydney will shortly be extended. Forty steamers and fifty barges are occupied in the trade. At present the larger portion of the upper river traffic is diverted up-stream to *Echuca*, and thence by railway to Melbourne.

242. Governor Latrobe [225], finding himself greatly embarrassed on the outbreak of the gold fever for want of the services of a competent *geologist*, applied to the Home Government, and this year Mr. *A. R. C. Selwyn* arrived, and commenced the geological survey of the colony.

243. South Australia [175] was drained of its people by the goldfields of Victoria. Men of all classes trooped across the border or made their way by sea. The merchant shut up his ledger and the labourer sold his chattels, nailed up the windows of his little cottage (or sold the freehold for a five pound note), and left his home to tramp to Ballarat.

The crisis was so alarming that the Governor summoned the Legislature in January to take the situation of affairs into consideration. The "Bullion Act" was passed through the Legislative Council in one day, by which His Excellency was empowered to establish an *assay office*, to appoint an assayer, who should cast gold into ingots, the banks being at the same time authorised to issue notes against bullion. This saved the colony from ruin, and the subsequent development of the mineral resources of South Australia started her on that path of progress which she has so successfully trodden ever since.

244. The question of *Federation*, and the defective powers of the Council, was raised in Sydney, and a "*Constitution Committee*," which played an important part in local politics, was formed. After a debate of seven days on the new Constitution Bill, it was committed on the 6th December, and followed by a series of resolutions proposed by Wentworth [227].

245. In July a branch of the *Royal Mint*, which had been under discussion two years before, was established in Sydney, with Colonel *E. W. Ward* as the Deputy Master. The necessary buildings were erected the following year. New defence works were also commenced, and £100,000 was voted for immigration.

The American steamer *Monumental City* was wrecked on Tallaburga Island, off Cape Howe, when thirty lives were lost.

Transportation of convicts to the Australian Colonies ceased in this year.

246. The praiseworthy efforts of Western Australia [200]

in the field of exploration were renewed in 1854. Her
1854. mineral deposits have before been referred to [197], but as yet no gold had been found in the colony, and the astonishing results of the discovery of the goldfields in the eastern colonies produced an excitement in Perth which led, in 1854, to the expedition of *R. Austin*, the assistant surveyor-general. He was provided with twenty-seven horses and provisions for four months, and set out with his party of nine men from *Northam* on the 10th July. His experience of the country was similar to that of Gregory and Roe [216], and his course lay between the tracks of both. He met also with a further obstacle in the character of the herbage. The horses suffered from a poisonous plant; they fell down in their tracks, and kicked violently; in a short time their heads and bellies swelling to an enormous size. Seven of them died at *Recruit Flats*, and a retreat amid a shower of spears from the blacks had to be made towards Shark's Bay, where a ship was to meet them. The subsequent disasters of the expedition until they returned to the Geraldine Mine, brought into prominence the energy, courage, and zeal of the leader, but added nothing to the first objects of the promoters, save the barren results of the exploration of a useless and arid country.

247. The war between Russia and Turkey, in which England and France took part, created some apprehension, and stopped steam communication. *Volunteer corps* were suggested, and a *Patriotic Fund* started. Irresponsible government ceased this year, and Wentworth and Thomson (the Colonial Secretary [163]) were sent home to watch the new constitution through the Imperial Parliament.

248. The third session of the Legislative Council of Victoria opened in September, with Mr. Foster [212] as Colonial Secretary, when the *New Constitution Bill* for that colony was introduced (5th May). After a sitting of seven months it was prorogued by Latrobe, who announced that his successor, Sir *Charles Hotham*, had been appointed. Latrobe left the colony in the *Golden Age* [225] on the 5th May, and Mr. Foster administered the government until the arrival of Governor Hotham, 21st June, 1854, on board the mail steamer *Queen of the South*.

249. In this year the private escort from M'Ivor to Melbourne was attacked by a gang who shot down the guard from an ambuscade. Great *dissatisfaction* existed at the gold *license fee*. Disturbances occurred over this tax at the Ovens, *Forest Creek*, and at *Bendigo*. Colonel *Valiant*, in command of the 40th Regiment, was ordered to Bendigo in September, and later in that month the 99th Regiment was brought over from Tasmania, while the marines from H.M.S. *Electra* did duty at the Government offices. The public excitement increased daily. In many instances the miners resisted the collection of the impost, and at last sent *delegates* to Governor Hotham to ask for a *reduction of the fee*, and he reduced it from 40s. a month to 40s. a quarter for the remainder of the year. The miners still remained dissatisfied, and the discontent broke out next year, as we shall see, into something like open rebellion.

250. This year the *Melbourne Observatory* was established. It was first erected at Williamstown [129], but ten years after was removed to its present site in the Domain. In 1857 Professor *Neumayer*, the present hydrographer to

the German Empire, arrived in the colony with instruments for astronomical observations, provided by the *King of Bavaria*. The Germans in Victoria raised some £500 among them to aid in founding an observatory, and, until his retirement, Neumayer carried on his labours at the old Signal Station on Flagstaff Hill. The principal object of the observatory at first was to furnish shipmasters trading to the port with means of ascertaining the errors and rates of their chronometers, and to give a daily time signal for public purposes generally. The demands on the observatory, however, soon increased, first in connection with the general survey of the colony known as the *Geodetic Survey*, for which purpose regular observations of the moon and the exact places of numerous stars were required in order that precise geographical positions could be fixed all over the colony. This required larger instruments and more assistants, and led to a considerable increase in the dimensions of the department. Subsequently the demands upon it, as a national scientific institution, both from within and from abroad, were such, that to meet them creditably, the *Melbourne Observatory* has become one of the *first in the southern hemisphere*, and has obtained a world-wide reputation for the astronomical and other observational work which it has accomplished. This credit is chiefly due to the Government astronomer, Mr. Robert L. J. *Ellery*, F.R.S. In 1862 the Melbourne observatory was one of five in the world which, during the opposition of the planet Mars of that year, *assisted to determine the now accepted distance of the sun*. It has produced the most complete and valuable catalogue of stars of the southern skies extant, and by aid of

the *Great Melbourne Telescope* it has undertaken the resolution of the nebulae of the south, which were observed by the famous Sir John Herschel at the Cape of Good Hope; it is still further occupied in determining the exact position of numerous stars which pass over the zenith of the Australian colonies, in order to assist in the surveys of New Zealand, New South Wales, Queensland, &c. Besides *astronomy*, the observatory has its regular work in *meteorology* and *terrestrial magnetism*. All the observations made throughout the colony are dealt with, tabulated, and published. All the changes of terrestrial magnetism are daily measured and recorded, and periodically published and distributed throughout the world. The establishment is more liberally opened to the public than any other similar institution in the world, visits for inspection are allowed one afternoon every week, and from two to four nights are set apart every month for admission of visitors to see some of the heavenly bodies with the great telescope.

251. On the 3rd March, 1854, Mr. Samuel W. McGowan, the present superintendent, sent from Melbourne to Williamstown the first message over a telegraph line constructed by him. The first telegram was received in a little room eight feet square in a building then known as the "Observatory" by Mr. Ellery, the present Government Astronomer. At the end of that year *Geelong* was in communication with *Melbourne*, and with *Queenscliff* on the 30th January, 1855. Twenty years ago only seven miles of telegraph were in operation in Victoria. The colony now possesses 6000 miles of wire, 115 stations, and 400 instruments, which have cost some £370,000. In 1857 Melbourne was

in telegraphic connection with *Adelaide*, and in 1858 with *Sydney*. In 1859 a cable was laid from *Cape Otway* to *King's Island* and thence to the coast of *Tasmania*. This, however, failed in 1860. The one now working was laid *viâ* *Flinders* in 1869. In 1876 the cable was laid between *New South Wales* and *New Zealand*. The line connecting Western and South Australia is now near completion; that across Australia will be noticed further on. As showing the growth of the telegraph system in Victoria, the following is noteworthy. In the first year of telegraphy in the colony the number of words in "Press" reports passing over the line was 1546. At 2 p.m. on 21st July, 1875, orders were received from the telegraph department to place the *Argus* newspaper [220] "in circuit" with Adelaide, in contemplation of the arrival of the English mail steamer. Circuit was completed at 5.30 p.m., and at 8 p.m. the operators at each end commenced work. By a quarter to 4 a.m. nearly 20,000 words, filling fourteen columns of that morning's paper, had been received and set in the composing-room. These comprised the whole of the letters of the London and foreign correspondents. Thus a full and complete summary of European intelligence was published at least thirty-six hours before the mail steamer could be expected to reach Hobson's Bay, and two clear days in advance of the time at which the paper could have been published had the arrival of the steamer been waited for as usual. Since then still longer telegrams have been received and published by the same office.

252. This year (1854), indeed, witnessed the foundation of nearly all those public works of which Melbourne is justly

proud. The *Yan Yean reservoir* [226] was begun, and the first railway was opened from *Sandridge to Melbourne* (14th September) by a private company, who have since extended their operations to nearly all the suburbs of the capital. The *First Exhibition of Arts and Industry* was held in a building erected specially for the purpose, and modelled upon that constructed by Sir Joseph Paxton in London three years previously, when, as has been seen [214], the infant city of Melbourne was little better than a village. The novelty of the project, and the excited condition of the colony, caused the project to be received with the utmost enthusiasm, but in comparison with later exhibitions it partook rather of the character of a bazaar, and the greater number of its exhibits were furnished by the importers of fancy goods. Out of the entire list of 428 exhibitors only thirty-six were in a position to contribute to the Australian Court at the Paris International gathering of 1855.

253. Two institutions, the existence of which is of almost incalculable importance in a nation growing up in a part of the world remote from the influence of older civilisations, were founded in this year, and each may be said to owe its being to the wise enthusiasm of Sir Redmond Barry [225]. The foundation-stones of the *Melbourne University* and the *Public Library* were laid on the same day, the 3rd July, by the Governor.

The Melbourne University is modelled upon those of Oxford and Cambridge. No religious test is, however, applied to students. Its government is vested in a Council and Senate. The Council consists of twenty members, who were originally nominated by the Crown; at present vacancies

in the Council are filled by election from the Senate. The University grants degrees in Arts, Laws, Medicine, and Music. Its income is derived from a State grant of £9000 a-year, which, from fees and other sources, is augmented to £14,000. Of this sum £9000 is spent in salaries to professors and examiners, and £700 in scholarships and prizes. During the first year of the University sixteen students entered. There are now 189 students. The degree of B.A. was first conferred in 1858 (Messrs. J. C. Cole, J. M. MacFarland, and G. H. Greene.) The degree of M.A. was first conferred in 1860 (Messrs. J. C. Cole, J. M. MacFarland). The degree of M.B. was first conferred in 1867 (W. C. Rees, Patrick Moloney). The degree of LL.B. was first conferred in 1865 (Robert Craig, John Madden, J. T. Smith, A. Gilchrist). The degree of LL.D. was first conferred 1869 (John Madden.) The degree of M.D. was first conferred in 1872 (W. C. Rees.) The selection of the first professors for the several chairs was entrusted to a committee of gentlemen in England, and the professors arrived in the colony in 1854-55. His Honour *Mr. Justice Barry* [225] was the *first chancellor*.

254. The Melbourne Public Library is a Trust created by proclamation in the *Government Gazette* of 20th July, 1853. The first trustees were the Attorney-General, (Sir) William Stawell, now Chief Justice; the Speaker of the Assembly, (Sir) James Palmer, now deceased; the Right Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, now in England; the senior puisne judge, Mr. Justice, now Sir Redmond Barry; and the manager of the Bank of Australasia, Mr. D. C. Macarthur. A sum of £10,000 was voted by Parlia-

ment, and a grant of two acres as a site for building was made. The building was opened in 1856 by Major-General Macarthur. It contained at that time only 3846 volumes. It now contains nearly 100,000. Admission to this institution is absolutely free, any person who is clean being suffered to enter and handle the books without restraint or interference. A librarian and staff of assistants are placed in charge of the books and instructed to assist visitors and students. The first librarian was Mr. Augustus Tulk, appointed in 1856. A lending library is established in connection with the institution; and sets of books not less than 100 in number are forwarded under conditions to mechanics' institutions and country reading-rooms.

A Picture Gallery, School of Design, and an Industrial Museum have been recently added to the Library buildings. The Gallery was begun in 1859 by a collection of casts, increased in 1863 by the purchase of pictures, and in 1870 (when the Trust was enlarged) a separate committee took charge of the Gallery and the Museum. The chairman of the Gallery Committee was (Sir) Charles Gavan Duffy, and that of the Industrial Museum Judge Bindon. The number of pupils in the schools of painting and design is 193.

Mr. Bindon has been noted for his attention to the matter of technological education, and the establishment of schools of design in Victoria is due mainly to his exertions. Although the Technological Commission was not formally appointed until 1869, this is the most fitting place to record its labours. In September, 1868, Mr. Bindon, then member for Castlemaine, moved for the appointment of a board for the promotion of technical edu-

cation in the colony. The following commission was appointed in January, 1869:—S. H. Bindon, W. M. K. Vale, J. G. Burt, D. Blair, D. Thomas, G. Rolfe, Professor M'Coy, Rev. J. I. Bleasdale, D.D. The trades were visited by Mr. Bindon and Mr. Burt, and the first school was opened at the Trades Hall, under the management of a committee of the Painters' Society. Fifteen students attended, the teacher being Mr. S. H. Roberts. During 1869-70, the roll increased to 200 names, and other schools were opened in Geelong, Ballarat, and their suburbs. The total number of students attending schools of design in Victoria in 1870 may be cited at 600.

255. The *Military head-quarters* hitherto stationed at Sydney was removed to Melbourne, as the more important and central position, and the Commander-in-Chief, *Sir Robert Nickle*, with his staff arrived in August this year. In May, 1855, Sir Robert died in Melbourne, and the command devolved on Colonel *Edward Macarthur*, a son of the benefactor of Australia [18] who was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and at the death of Governor Hotham, administered the government until the arrival of Governor Sir *Henry Barkly*.

This year also, the 13th Regiment, under Major *Kempt*, arrived and remained a year. In May, 1853, a company of the 40th was mounted and equipped as light cavalry for bush service, and were employed in the escort of treasure from the different goldfields to the metropolis. In the three years and eight months during which the military performed this duty (until relieved by the police) they thus escorted treasure to the amount of £41,500,000.

256. In 1854, an Act was passed authorising the raising of *Volunteer Corps*. The first officers of the force were Lieut.-Col. *W. Anderson*, Lieut.-Col. *Ross*, and Lieut.-Col. *Rede*.

The *Victorian Convention*, in which Mr. *Wilson Gray*, Mr. (Sir) *George Verdon*, Mr. *Walsh*, and Mr. *Burt* took prominent part, took place in this year. It sat in *St. Patrick's Hall*, Melbourne, and was composed principally of the then leaders of public opinion, and of delegates from public meetings representing the popular voice in all parts of the colony. Its objects were principally *reform* of the land laws, and the *Constitution Act*, which, it is not too much to say, owe their existence principally to the energy and exertions of those interesting themselves in these all-important questions.

257. The end of the year was marked by the serious outbreak [249] of popular feeling on the subject of the *goldfields mismanagement*. The license fee was not, says Mr. *Hayter*, seriously objected to in the early days of the goldfields, when gold was to be found in large quantities by almost all who sought it, but in the course of a year or two the number of gold diggers had increased so enormously that a considerable proportion were necessarily unsuccessful, and to these the payment of even the reduced license fee became a grievous burden. The mode of collecting this tax by means of armed troopers, who surrounded parties of diggers whilst at their work and apprehended all who were found without licenses, was also particularly obnoxious. The miners had besides other grievances, the chief being that they were denied the franchise, and were not allowed to cultivate ever so small a portion of land to help towards the maintenance of themselves and their families.

Public meetings were held on some of the goldfields to protest against this state of things, but as little notice was taken by the Government, a wide-spread feeling of discontent ensued. This culminated in an outbreak which took place at Ballaarat towards the end of the year, when the diggers erected a stockade at that portion of the gold-workings called the *Eureka*, and set the authorities at defiance. All the troops that could be mustered were immediately despatched to Ballaarat, and the riot was quelled, with some bloodshed on both sides. A number of prisoners were taken by the troops, and some of these were brought to trial. The charge set down in the indictment was *high treason*. There were several trials, but the juries would not convict the prisoners of this offence, and they were consequently all acquitted.

As a result of the Ballaarat outbreak, a Royal Commission was appointed, on the 7th December, by the Governor, Sir Charles Hotham [248], to inquire into the grievances of the gold miners. This led to the oppressive license fee being removed, and other concessions being made. The miners have since been no less loyal than any other of Her Majesty's subjects.

258. The *Patent Law* came into force this year in Victoria. A curious instance of the bent of the inventive mind is shown by the character of the first patents. Of the first thousand applied for, 346 related to mining operations, washing, puddling, sinking, driving, rock-boring, separating, extracting, amalgamating, retorting, calcining, roasting, and other allied processes, and 105 related to the cultivation of the soil. Of late, the conditions are reversed.

259. This year the *Victorian Institute* and the *Philosophical Society* were established, the first owing its existence to Mr. *W. Sydney Gibbons*, and the latter to Captain Clarke, R.E. [260]. Both institutions were afterwards merged into the present *Royal Society* of Victoria.

260. Emerald Hill [238] was the *first municipality* to avail itself of the new law of *Local Self-Government*, introduced by Captain Clarke, and since
1855. extended to every city, town, borough, and shire in the colony, which has been productive of the most important results. Captain (now Colonel Sir Andrew) Clarke was the son of one of the Governors of Western Australia, and commenced his official connection with the colonies as secretary to Sir W. Denison in Tasmania. He was the first surveyor-general of Victoria.

261. In 1855, the *monthly license fee* was repealed, and in lieu a small *export duty* on gold was appointed, while the diggers were enabled on payment of £1 a year to secure for themselves both mining privileges and the franchise. The "four points of the charter," demanded by the Australian Radicals, were the Ballot, No Property Qualification, Equal Electoral Districts, and Manhood Suffrage. As an example of the change of public opinion, it may be noted that these privileges were sought for by the English Chartists in 1848, and that some of the leaders of that movement were expatriated for urging claims which have almost all been now granted to Australians.

262. The troubles of the stormy time affected Sir Charles Hotham [257]. Illness and a slight cold caught at the inauguration of the *first Melbourne gas company* terminated in his death, on the last day of this year.

263. *Responsible Government* was introduced in Victoria by a proclamation of Governor Hotham, 23rd November this year. The Constitution framed in Victoria, and afterwards approved by the British Parliament, and which with certain modifications is still in force, was avowedly based upon that of the United Kingdom. It provided for the establishment of two Houses of Legislature, with power to make laws subject to the assent of the Crown as represented generally by the Governor of the colony; the Legislative Council, or Upper House, to consist of thirty, and the Legislative Assembly, or Lower House, to consist of sixty members. Members of both Houses to be elective and to possess property qualifications. Electors of both Houses to possess either property or professional qualifications, the property qualification of both members and electors being lower in the case of the Lower than in that of the Upper Chamber. The Upper House not to be dissolved, but five members to retire every two years and to be eligible for re-election. The Lower House to be dissolved every five years, or oftener, at the discretion of the Governor. Certain officers of the Government, four at least of whom should have seats in Parliament, to be deemed "responsible Ministers." Any member of either House accepting a place of profit under the Crown to vacate his seat, but to be capable of being re-elected. The Ministers became responsible for their estimates.

264. A question involving the legality of the change in taking over the estimates of the former system resulted in the resignation of Mr. W. C. Haines, the Colonial Secretary, and his colleagues. Next day the Governor sent for Mr. Haines, and he returned to office as a

responsible Minister with the title of Chief Secretary. The other members of the *first responsible Ministry* were—(Sir) William F. *Stawell*, Attorney-General [225], (The Rt. Hon.) H. C. E. *Childers*, Commissioner of Trade and Customs, (Sir) Charles *Sladen*, Treasurer, Capt. Charles *Pasley*, R.E., Commissioner of Public Works, Captain (Sir) Andrew *Clarke*, Surveyor-General, and Robert *Molesworth*, Solicitor-General. (Sir) James *Palmer*, was elected Speaker of the Assembly, and (Sir) W. F. *Mitchell*, President of the Council. The Ministry met with a vote of want of confidence for accepting office, which was lost by a majority of one. Immediately after, *vote by ballot* was introduced by the Opposition, and was carried by a majority of eight. Next day the Haines Ministry resigned, and Mr. *William Nicholson* was sent for. Three weeks after Sir Charles Hotham died.

265. The new elections in the middle of this year brought prominently forward the questions of *Manhood*
 1856. *suffrage, equal electorates, State-aid to religion, national education, telegraphs, railways, &c.* On the 25th November, Major-General Macarthur, the acting Lieutenant-Governor, opened the *first free Parliament*, and delivered the *first Ministerial speech*.

266. Governor Fitzroy, who had visited the Moreton Bay settlement in 1854, found it making healthy progress. From that time it had continued to flourish, and vast tracts of country had been taken up for pastoral purposes. Cotton growing had been pretty extensively gone into, and the first shipment of *cotton* [218] was made this year from Brisbane.

267. Governor *Fitzroy* left Sydney on the 28th January, and was succeeded by Governor Sir *William Denison*, the last

Lieutenant-Governor of Tasmania [191]. Both rulers carried with them substantial tokens of the regard of the colonists. Each received a present of 2000 guineas. As painted by one hand, Fitzroy was a man with neither head nor heart, whose influence on the community, whether for good or evil, was "unspeakably evil," while, to heighten the colour of the portrait, the savage bitterness of the attacks of "*Junius*" upon the ducal house of Grafton, from which he sprang, was quoted with grim satisfaction as the consistent and hereditary traditions of the family. In contrast with these bitter things it has been said that he was far from being that indolent pleasure-seeking man whom his enemies depicted, and it should be remembered that he acted with great tact at the time of the goldfields discovery, and that during his administration the *twopenny postage* rate was introduced for the first time in an Australian colony, which conferred great benefits on the public. The Constitution Act passed during his term of office, but did not receive the Royal assent until after his departure. Fitzroy [203] died in London in 1858.

268. Denison, who was at issue with the Tasmanians on nearly all penal questions, and who predicted that the cessation of transportation would turn Hobart Town into a mere fishing village, had the reputation of being an able, though severe, administrator. He met the Council in June, and at once pressed on their attention the importance of providing ample means for a perfect and comprehensive system of *education* for the whole mass of the population.

269. On 31st October, the new Constitution [247] arrived in Sydney, and on the 19th of December the Council was pro-

rogued for the last time and the new Legislature inaugurated. The colonists of New South Wales had attained a boon "which, according as it was used, might be the source of degradation or the medium of the highest honour."

270. The *First Railway* in *New South Wales* was opened from *Sydney to Parramatta*, a distance of fifteen miles, by Governor Denison.

271. The *first Ministry* under the system of *Responsible Government* met in May the following year. The inauguration of the Constitution Act in New South Wales was celebrated by a national banquet, at which Governor-General Denison, the judges, the former Ministers, and those of the day, the foreign consuls, and Mr. James Macarthur [166] attended; Dr. Bland [80] one of the earliest champions of Responsible Government, presided.

272. In July, 1855, an expedition, under the auspices of the *Royal Geographical Society of London*, and led by Mr. A. C. Gregory [246], started to explore the interior, and also with some hopes of getting news of Leichhardt. One party consisted of eleven persons, among whom was [Baron] *Von Mueller*, Mr. *Wilson* as geologist, and Mr. *H. Gregory*. Two vessels took them round to the Victoria, and landed them on the "Plains of Promise," seen by Stokes [182]. The *Tom Tough* remained to co-operate with them on the coast. Though the horses were weak, they reached *Macadam Range* in six days. On the 18th of October they and the vessel reached the upper part of the Victoria, where time was lost in repairing an accident to the *Tom Tough*. On the 3rd January, 1856, they again started, and made the head of the river in latitude $18^{\circ} 12'$ longitude, $130^{\circ} 39' E$. A journey of 300 miles

brought them to *Sturt's Creek* and an impracticable desert, whence they returned to the dépôt. Subsequently the lower part of the *Victoria* was explored towards the Gulf, while the vessel went to Coepang for supplies. In June, Gregory again started, and in August made the head of *Leichhardt's M'Arthur River*, in latitude $16^{\circ} 25'$, and pushing S.E. came on the *Albert*, where the *Plains of Promise* commenced, and where they found *H.M.S. Torch* had touched. Two days from the *Albert* they struck the *Leichhardt*, tracing which downwards *M'Kinlay* afterwards reached the coast. On the 11th they crossed the spurs of the *Great Australian Cordillera*, at a height of 2500 feet, and reached the *Lynd*, descending thence into the valley of the *Burdekin* [182], in latitude $18^{\circ} 57'$, where they were on known tracks. The party returned to Brisbane in November.

Gregory reported most favourably of the valley of the *Victoria* [193]. In fertility and extent, he stated that it far exceeded the best parts of Western Australia. Of the 1500 plants collected by Von Mueller during the journey, 500 were found to be new species.

This extensive expedition cost a large sum of money. What new discoveries Mr. Gregory made were of a very interesting nature; but with such an outfit and such a starting point, it has been regretted that he did not turn towards the interior, and follow *Leichhardt's* tracks, when he might have discovered the fine tracts of country afterwards traversed by *Burke*, *M'Kinlay*, *Landsborough*, and *Walker*, even if he could not have pushed south from *Termination Lake*. He missed the great opportunity, but his improvements in pack-saddles and compasses, and the

difficult art of leading an extensive exploration, have proved useful to other explorers.

Of Gregory, it has been said that he set the example of rapid and expeditious movements, and that he gave the key to larger explorations by showing what could be done if proper means were selected. His observations are concise, clever, and ingenious, and it is a matter for regret that they have been so brief, or that he has not published them in a more extended form.

273. *Sir Henry E. F. Young* succeeded Denison in Tasmania, 8th January, 1855, and was its first *Governor-in-Chief*. He was a civilian, and had previously been Governor of South Australia [189]. The gold discoveries on the continent created a great demand for Tasmanian produce, and the island was highly prosperous.

274. *Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell* succeeded Governor Young at Adelaide, in June, 1855, and held office till 1862. For six months prior to his arrival Mr. B. T. *Finniss* administered affairs. Sir Richard left behind him the character of possessing very considerable ability and great energy. "More than any Governor who had preceded him, he came into close contact with the colonists as a whole. He had a pleasant manner, considerable tact, and warm sympathy with all the interests of the colony, public and private, and was exceedingly popular." During his administration *Responsible Government* was inaugurated, and the colony made rapid strides. The railway system was greatly extended—the electric telegraph was established, and exploration was pushed forward to a remarkable degree. The *first Parliament* under Responsible Government in South

Australia met 22nd April, 1857. The Legislative Council elected (Sir) *J. H. Fisher* [141] as President, and the House of Assembly Mr. G. S. *Kingston* as Speaker. The members of the *first Ministry* were:—Chief Secretary, B. T. *Finnis*; Attorney-General, (Sir) R. H. *Hanson*; Treasurer, (Sir) R. R. *Torrens*; Crown Lands, C. *Bonney*; Public Works, S. *Davenport*. It may be remarked here that Mr. *Torrens* was the author of the useful "*Torrens Land Act*."

275. The Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in the Australian Colonies, Major-General Sir Robert *Nickle*, [255] died in May this year, in Victoria. This distinguished officer entered the army in 1798, and served with distinction through the Peninsular War. He was highly popular with the Victorian colonists on account of the forbearance he displayed towards the diggers after the riots at Ballarat.

276. There were twelve goldfields already discovered in Victoria at this date (1856), namely, Anderson's Creek, Ballaarat, Mount Alexander, and Bendigo opened up in 1851, the Ovens 1852, the M'Ivor and Goulburn in 1853, and the remainder in 1854.

Some idea of the progress made in the cultivation of the fine arts may be formed from the fact that at concerts given in Melbourne and Sydney by the gifted musician, Miss *Catherine Hayes*, the theatre was filled, and the price of the tickets a guinea each. Two concerts produced £1000 each for the charities of the two cities.

The first *sugar refining* company was started this year in Victoria, at a cost of £90,000.

277. This year a committee of the Tasmanian House of Assembly, of which Mr. *Innes* was chairman, reported on

the practicability of introducing live *salmon* into the rivers of the island. Messrs. Ducroz, Dunn, and Youl, colonists then in England, gave their assistance. A reward of £500 was offered to the person who should succeed in the experiment. In 1860 Mr. *Alexander Black* reported on the feasibility of the plan, and another Parliamentary committee, of which Mr. *Archer* was chairman, urged its immediate attempt. Mr. *Edward Wilson*, of Melbourne, with his usual energy, and Mr. *Youl* made the necessary arrangements, and in 1860 and 1862 two shipments of salmon ova were made in the ships *S. Curling* and *Beautiful Star*. Both attempts were failures. In 1864, after careful and lengthened experiments by Messrs. *Youl*, *Wm. Ramsbottom*, and others, in packing the ova in *Wenham Lake* ice, the attempt was renewed, and a shipment of salmon and brown trout ova sent out by the *Norfolk*. Salmon ponds had been prepared at the river *Plenty*, and the ova were successfully hatched there by Mr. *Ramsbottom*. The history of this experiment is full of interest, and there is reason to believe that it has proved successful.

278. The descendants of *John Adams* and the other surviving mutineers of the *Bounty* [34], 194 in number, were this year transhipped from *Pitcairn's Island* to *Norfolk Island* [146], and the vessel which brought them carried off to Tasmania the last remnants of the convict establishment so long and so terribly identified with that place.

279. The *New Constitution* granted to South Australia was proclaimed on the 24th of October. The Anniversary day is kept on the 28th December, when large crowds of persons from various parts of the colony assemble at

Glenelg to celebrate the day. The beneficial effects of *Local Government*, which became general in the administration of Sir *Henry Young* [189], have been felt in this as in the other colonies. Perth, the capital of Western *Australia* [169], was constituted a *city*.

280. Melbourne was first lighted with gas [158] (January); the Public Library [253] was formally opened by **1857.** General Macarthur, Acting Governor [280] (February); the *Parliament Houses* were opened in November; and Sir *Henry Barkly* arrived in the *Queen of the South* on the 26th December. The first telegraph wire to connect Adelaide with Melbourne, Sydney, and Hobart Town was affixed to the post in the centre of Adelaide, on the 9th August, by Governor MacDonnell, and, by October, the railway from the city to *Gawler*, about 25 miles, was completed. The harbour at Port Adelaide was deepened, lighthouses erected on Capes Borda and Northumberland, a jetty at Glenelg; and £200,000 was voted to supply the metropolis with water. The number of schools connected with the Sydney Denominational Board in 1857 was as follows:—Church of England, 104; Presbyterian, 18; Wesleyan, 11; Roman Catholic, 69. These had a total of 15,013 scholars. In connection with the National Board—there were 62 schools, with a total of 5976 children.

281. The Botanic Gardens of Melbourne, formed in 1852 by Dr. F. *Mueller*, the Government Botanist, were largely added to and improved this year. Dr. Mueller spent two intervening years in travel with Gregory on the north coast [272]. The scientific labours of this distinguished botanist, his earnest zeal for exploration and for the develop-

ment of the natural resources of Australia, have not only been appreciated by his own Sovereign. Her Majesty the Queen made Baron von Mueller a Companion of Michael and George. His own thirty years' work made him the worthy colleague of Hooker and the successor of the illustrious Robert Brown, "the father of English botanists."

282. The Indian Government this year sent Colonel *Robbins* as its remount agent to purchase horses in Australia. His report was that no other country, except England, was its equal for fine grass lands with pasture containing that substantial aromatic quality which accounted for the great size and substance the horses attain, combined with the wonderful endurance for which they are noted. The breeding of horses for India has now become a profitable business, and is largely carried on in all parts of the continent.

283. *Gold* having been found at *Fingal*, in Tasmania, in 1857, the Government gave £2000 towards a further search, but Tasmania proved to be richer in other metals, and her *Tin* exports are now of great value. *Hobart Town* was first *lighted with gas* this year, and the municipalities incorporated. Municipal government had existed, however, since 1853. Mr. William *Carter* was the first mayor.

284. The extension of railways in Victoria continued. The Geelong and Melbourne line [1857] was opened.

His Excellency the Governor sustained a bereavement by the death of his wife, Lady *Barkly*.

Much popular excitement was created by the murder of Mr. John Price, formerly commandant at Norfolk Island [146], who had been placed in charge of the penal department of

the colony. A gang of convicts set upon Mr. Price at Williamstown as he was inspecting the works at the break-water, and beat out his brains with their shovels.

This year was founded in Melbourne an *Acclimatisation Society*. The idea originated with Mr. *Edward Wilson*, one of the proprietors of the *Argus* newspaper [220], to whose zeal and energy it principally owes its success, and to the first President, Dr. *Thomas Black*. Similar societies now exist in most of the other Australian colonies, and the introduction, acclimatisation, liberation, and domestication of innoxious animals has produced most gratifying results.

Of the animals, birds, and fish introduced by the society the following are worth noting:—The *Angora Goat*. In 1856, a small flock of seven, costing £200, were imported by Mr. *Sichel*, from Broussa by way of Constantinople to London, and thence to Victoria, which were supplemented in 1863 by a present of twelve from the Imperial Acclimatisation Society of France. In 1863, 49 *Cashmere* Goats were imported to Melbourne. Of these more than half perished from the effects of the long sea voyage from Calcutta, to which port they had travelled 2000 miles, from Chinese Tartary. By Dr. Black's exertions the sum of £600 was expended in 1866, in bringing a flock of Angoras from Broussa. Mr. *McCullough*, of Maryborough, who had taken a great interest in the introduction of both the *Cashmere* and *Angora* breeds, added a like amount of £600 for the purchase of a number on his own account. After many difficulties had been surmounted by the special agent sent for the purpose, the two flocks, ninety-three in number, were landed at Melbourne. Mr. *McCullough* sold his moiety to the society,

and the average cost of each when landed was £16 per head. Only two were lost on the voyage from London. In 1870, a culled flock of 50 were transferred to the station of Sir Samuel Wilson, on the Wimmera, and by last accounts had steadily increased in number and value. The clips from this flock brought 3s. 6d. a lb. all round, and the annual fleece was from 3 lb. to 9 lb. of mohair, washed snow white. Compared with the merino sheep the value of each fleece was estimated as equal to 14s. a head, against 8s. 9d. a head, or 5s. 3d. in favour of the Goat. Sir S. *Wilson* estimates that, in forty years, these flocks will have increased to over seven millions, and have entirely displaced the common goat.

The *Ostrich*. The first importation of five birds are now running at the station of Mr. *Officer*, near Swan Hill, but their rearing has not been so successful.

The *pheasants* and *Californian quail* introduced by the society thrive admirably, and the *Trout ponds* at Mount Macedon have been a decided success. The liberal gift by Sir Samuel Wilson of £1000, however, towards the introduction of the salmon into Victoria, unfortunately proved unsuccessful. At Moreton Bay, the first sittings of the Supreme Court were held. Mr. Justice *Lutwyche* presided.

285. At Melbourne the *Church of England Grammar School* was opened in April this year under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. *Bromby*, and in June a similar institution was opened at Geelong under the Rev. G. O. *Vance*. The Scotch College was established in 1851 with Mr. A. *Morrison* as the principal, and St. Patrick's Diocesan College the same year, presided over by the Very Rev. L. B. *Shiel*.

236. In 1858, after his return from the North Australian Expedition, the New South Wales Government sent Gregory [281] in search of Leichhardt—ten years after the missing traveller had departed. The party consisted of nine men and forty horses, each of which carried 150 lbs. of provisions. They reached the *Barcoo* (or *Victoria of Mitchell*) on the 17th April. The fine stream and rich open downs seen by Mitchell were now a dry watercourse and a withered desert. In latitude $24^{\circ} 25'$, longitude $145^{\circ} 6'$, they found a tree marked with an L, and near it some stumps of trees that had been felled with an axe, but whether these are traces of Leichhardt is still disputed. Steering west, they reached the *Thompson* on 10th May, and followed it till it ran into plains of mere baked clay, which cast a glare into the sky above, until in latitude $23^{\circ} 27'$, there was neither water nor grass. *Landsborough*, who saw it in 1862, describes it as one of the most charming rivers in Australia! Gregory's Expedition proved that the *Barcoo*, found in its upper regions in 1835 by Mitchell, was really the same watercourse as that discovered by Sturt in a much lower latitude in 1845. He subsequently pushed down the Cooper inland until near the borders of South Australia, when he descended the *Strzelecki Creek* of Sturt, and arrived at Adelaide seven months after his start from Brisbane on an exploration which added nothing to our knowledge of the fate of Leichhardt. Since then Mr. Gregory has not taken the field. He retired on his laurels as an explorer, and became the Surveyor-General of the important colony of Queensland.

Sir Thomas Mitchell, another distinguished explorer, died at Sydney on the 5th October, 1855.

287. In 1857-8 several expeditions under the leadership of *Goyder, Babbage, Warburton, Campbell, Freeling, Hack,* and others left Adelaide with the view of penetrating, if possible, across the continent towards the north. Even the Governor, Sir Richard M'Donnell, made a dash at the interior in October, 1859. These attempts resulted in quite a rush for pastoral occupation to the northward, and added to our knowledge of the country about *Lakes Torrens and Gairdner.*

But while these Government expeditions were on foot, a private explorer named *John M'Douall Stuart*, who had been with Sturt in his Central Expedition in 1844-5, entered the field, and though his ostensible object was first to find new and available pastoral "runs," yet he managed to push his way so far into the interior as to eclipse the doings of any of the Government parties. On his return from these trips, his liberal patrons, Messrs. *Chambers* and *Finke*, sent him out again until his wanderings had led him towards every point of the compass. His great effort was, however, not made until the year 1860, when he reached the very *Centre of the Continent.*

288. The question of a "*Military Medical Sanitarium*" in Tasmania was brought forward by Governor Young this year, and a board of commissioners appointed, who reported highly in favour of the project of a Sanitarium for British soldiers on service in India, and as a retreat for officers who had spent their lives in the East.

A sum of £28,000 secured by the Constitution Act of Victoria, to which it was usual to add a further vote of £13,000, as *State-aid* to religious bodies, was abolished.

289. The first telegraphic communication between Adelaide and Melbourne was had in July, and between Adelaide and Sydney in October. In Victoria the most notable events were the opening of the waterworks at the *Yan Yean* [252], and a *rush* of miners to *Port Curtis*, in the Moreton Bay district.

The Yan Yean reservoir is distant nineteen miles from Melbourne, and is an artificial lake, with a surface of more than two square miles, storing about 6,400,000,000 gallons, obtained from a drainage area of about 45,000 acres, at an altitude of 595 feet above the city, and delivering by gravitation at high pressure, first to a smaller reservoir at Preston, about six miles from Melbourne, and thence through the reticulation of the city and suburbs. It was formed by the building of an embankment, 1053 yards long, and 30 feet high, across a dip between two hills, which gave outlet for the watershed of the district. The scheme was planned by Mr. James *Blackburn*, the city surveyor of Melbourne, and carried out by Mr. M. B. *Jackson*, under a board of Government commissioners. The work was begun in 1854, and the supply of water to the city commenced in 1857.

290. The Australian *wine trade*, destined to become of vast importance to the future of these colonies, as well
1859. in a moral as in a fiscal sense, expanded in this year. In 1860 Mr. *Blake* introduced some of the Camden, or New South Wales brands into Victoria.

An association was formed this year in Tasmania, acting upon the opinion of the Rev. W. B. *Clarke*, of Sydney [230], and Mr. *Tully*, the deputy surveyor, was sent to search for gold in the neighbourhood of the *Frenchman's Cap*.

The expedition was not successful. In 1861, Mr. Gould, the Government geologist, explored the country about Macquarie Harbour, and found traces of gold in the Gordon, the Franklin, and the King rivers.

291. The salubrity of the climate of Tasmania and its magnificent scenery were attractions to other than Indian officers with broken health, and soldiers spent in the plains of Hindustan. A visit to the lovely island became a habit with vast numbers of Australian colonists. In describing their impressions of the landscape scenery of Tasmania, none have been more happy than Mr. James *Smith*, formerly Parliamentary librarian of Victoria. He says:—"With a vivid recollection of some of the loveliest parts of Europe, I do not hesitate to say that it combines some of the most attractive features of Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. In the neighbourhood of Launceston I was constantly reminded of Tuscany. The Valley of the Arno seemed to spread before me, girdled by the purple Apennines; and at Cora Linn the rushing river, and the rocks tapestried with foliage, brought back to mind the Via Mala and the ascent to the Splügen Pass in Switzerland. The course of the Derwent, up as far as New Norfolk, will compare favourably with a corresponding portion of the Rhine, while the dismantled fortresses and ruined towers which crown the heights of that romantic river seemed to be reproduced by the fantastic rocks and jutting knolls which flank the waters of the Derwent. Every curve of the broad stream begets a feeling of admiration and surprise. The accidents of light and shadow, varying with the position of the sun and the motion of the clouds, impart a character of endless variety to this picture."

292. Following the example of Cadell [240], who had navigated the Murrumbidgee in a steamboat for 800 miles, Mr. *Wm. Randall*, in 1859, under the auspices of Governor Macdonnell, of South Australia, achieved a remarkable success. He navigated the Darling 2400 miles by its windings from the sea, and 1800 miles reckoning from the junction of the Darling and the Murray. A report of a commission on the navigation of the Murray, published in the previous year, disclosed the interesting fact that twenty towns, some of them of considerable size, such as *Albury*, *Deniliquin*, *Gundagai*, *Tumut*, and *Wagga Wagga*, had been called into existence, and that seven more were about to be proclaimed.

293. This year (1859) is marked by the *separation* from New South Wales of the district hitherto known as Moreton Bay, and which henceforth takes its place among the Australias as the wealthy and powerful colony of QUEENSLAND.

Passing along the east coast in 1770, Cook discovered, on the 16th May, *Moreton Bay*, and named it after the Earl of Moreton, then President of the Royal Society. Until 1859 the whole of the north-east portion of the continent, from *Danger Point* to *Cape York*, was known as the Moreton Bay district. As we have seen, Oxley, Mitchell, Cunningham, Gregory, and Leichhardt had explored it in various directions. In 1825 a penal settlement was formed at the mouth of the Brisbane River [70], which, running from the *Darling Downs*, falls into this Bay. So the place remained and languished till 1839, when free emigration set in to this quarter. In 1846 the population was about 2500. Ten

years after it had increased to 17,000. At the end of 1859 the settlers, who then numbered 25,000 souls, after a long struggle succeeded in obtaining *separation* from New South Wales, and the district was erected into a new colony under the name of *Queensland*, the principal town of which is Brisbane, the capital city, twenty-two miles from the mouth of the river of that name. The 10th December is kept as the anniversary of Separation.

294. The southern boundary of the new province, commencing at Point Danger, in latitude $28^{\circ} 8'$ south, traverses the mountain range which divides the waters of the *Tweed*, *Richmond*, and *Clarence* Rivers, from those of the *Logan* and *Brisbane*, to a point on the 29th parallel, where the River Macintyre or *Barwan* intersects it, thence along the parallel to the 141st meridian, the eastern boundary of South Australia, and thence to the 138th degree of longitude, which, continuing northwards, forms its western boundary to the Gulf of Carpentaria. It is bounded on the north by Torres Strait, and on the east by the Pacific Ocean. Its area is 678,600 square miles. Its length north and south is 1300 miles; its breadth 800 miles; and it has a coast line of 2500 miles.

This vast territory, nearly four times the size of France, and almost ten times as large as England and Wales put together,—although the youngest of the Australias, has developed immense natural resources, and rapidly risen to her present importance. During the eighteen years a penal settlement existed, there were eight commandants, who made roads, erected substantial barracks and buildings, and cleared farms. *Ipswich*, now the second city of Queensland,

with a population of 4821 persons, was in 1829 a Government cattle station with one brick cottage. Ten years after the first steamer entered the Bay from England. Governor Gipps paid it a visit in 1842, and the *first land sale* took place in December of that year.

295. In 1843 Moreton Bay was formed into an electorate, and Mr. *Alexander Macleay* first represented it in the Sydney Legislature. Three years after, the first newspaper—the *Courier*—was established. The growth of a colony where the soil was well suited for sugar, cotton, arrowroot, tobacco, indigo, and other tropical products, was merely a matter of time. The indigenous timber is of great value. The barley, wheat, and maize harvests are plentiful. Vegetation goes on without interruption all the year round. Coal has been found in various spots, and the fisheries are extensive. Not to speak of copper, tin, and other minerals, the goldfields of Queensland have in places rivalled those of Victoria, while its pastoral resources are unequalled, and its wool brings the highest price in the European markets.

296. From the *Clarence* northwards, through some 8° of latitude, most, if not all, the productions of the Indies, South America, and Africa may be successfully and profitably cultivated. "The hill slopes, from their bases to their summits, are found to be admirably adapted for the cultivation of the vine, olive, indigo, cinchona, cinnamon, cocoa, allspice, tamarind, nutmeg, clove, tea, coffee, orange, cotton, &c., and upon the rich extensive lands in the glens or valleys of the rivers near the coast, the sugar-cane, arrowroot, ginger, tobacco, banana, &c., can be produced in the highest perfection."

297. The formation of the new colony was precipitated by a great *rush* of miners from the other Australian colonies to *Port Curtis*, in 1858, to the *Rockhampton (Canoona)* diggings. Of the thousands of those who were cruelly disappointed in their hopes in this stampede, many remained and settled down to other pursuits.

298. Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the *first Governor* of Queensland, landed at Brisbane on the 10th December, 1859. His Excellency became Governor of New Zealand in 1868, and in July 1873, was appointed Governor of Victoria. An *Executive Council*, a *Legislative Council*, and a *Legislative Assembly*, met at Brisbane in the following year.

The franchise is practically one of universal suffrage, the only restrictions being that voters must be twenty-one years of age, and must possess a freehold of £100, pay a rental of £10, hold a pastoral license, or receive a salary of £100 per annum. The members of the *Legislative Council* are *nominated* by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, who are the Ministers for the time being, and the members of the Assembly are elected by the people. *Brisbane* was proclaimed a *municipality* in the year 1859, and the first *Mayor* was Mr. John Petrie.

The development of Queensland, like that of other colonies, has been chequered by good and ill fortune; but history is rapidly made in a new colony, and her progress has been more regular, as her course has been guided by avoiding the errors of others.

299. The most important event in the political history of the British colonies took place in this year (1859).

Manhood Suffrage was accepted in *Victoria*, and on the 13th October the first Parliament was elected under its provisions.

Universal Suffrage, or something so nearly approaching it as to render the difference a matter of no account, is the basis of *voting power* all over the Australian colonies. Every male of twenty-one years of age, not being a felon, or not being debarred by exceptional legal disabilities, is entitled to a vote for a representation of the district in which he lives. *Aliens*, not having been *naturalised*, are, of course, excepted, but these, after having been naturalised for a period of three years, enjoy the same privilege.

In this year the *Melbourne and Williamstown* railway was opened, and the *Peninsular and Oriental Company* commenced the carriage of Australian mails. The second and third New South Wales Parliaments were dissolved.

300. In the first session of the first Parliament of Queensland, a Land Law was passed containing an important provision. It is that "each emigrant from the mother country paying his own passage out, or having it paid for him, is entitled to a *bonus* in land at the minimum price, at least equivalent to the cost of his passage out." This is called the *Land order system*, and its suggestion and promotion is due to the Rev. Dr. Lang [206], whose long and laborious life has been passed in efforts—sometimes misdirected—for the well-being of his fellow-colonists.

301. The result of the trade between England and the Australias was the establishment of various lines of first-class passenger ships. To many thousands of colonists, the names of the "*Eagle*" line, the "*Black Ball*," the "*White Star*," and the "*Wigram*" and "*Green's*" lines of packet

ships will be connected with their first view of the shores of Australia. The wreck of one of these, the *Royal Charter*, while on her passage home, cast a gloom over the whole colony. The ship was filled with well-known colonists returning to visit their native land with the wealth they had acquired while absent, and of these 459 perished.

This year some efforts at *sericulture* in Victoria were made by Mrs. *Ann Timbrell*, to whom belongs the credit of having been the pioneer in an industry, which has since owed so much to the exertions of Mrs. *Bladen Neill*.

302. Disappointed in getting a lease of the country discovered by him in former explorations, Stuart determined to try for the reward of £10,000 which had been offered by the Government for the crossing from sea to sea. He started in March, 1860, from *Chambers Creek* with thirteen horses and his companions, *Keckwick*, *Head*, *Massey*, and others. The new ground was broken at the *Neale* river, and they subsequently crossed the *Finke* and came to the remarkable pillar of sandstone, 105 feet high, which he named *Chambers' Pillar*. The only real range met with since leaving the *Flinders* range was named after Governor *Maddennell*. Slowly working his way onward, on the 22nd April his observations showed him that the prize for which *Leichhardt*, *Sturt*, *Eyre*, and *Gregory* had striven was within his grasp. He had reached the *Centre of the Continent*. Near the camp there was a mountain 2000 feet high. It was about two miles from the exact *Centre*, but was also the only high ground near it. There Stuart unfurled the carefully preserved Union Jack, and firmly planting the flag-staff,

with a bottle containing a record of his triumph at its base, gave the name of *Central Mount Stuart* to the spot. An Australian artist could scarcely find a more suitable subject for his brush than this incident. Three weakened, half-famished men, standing on the summit of a toil-won sandstone range gazing silently northward over boundless plains of grass-covered red sand, with here and there isolated hills of granite breaking the sky-line north and south of them; a few hollow-looking, travel-worn horses—their only hope of return back over 800 perilous miles to home, to life, to fame—cropping the grass on the plains at their feet, and the weird Australian wilderness, but now startled for a moment with the feeble cheers of the little party, falling back once more into its sombre solitude and silence.

Their next effort was to reach the sources of the Victoria. From the top of Mount *Denison*, which cost them eight hours labour to climb, they saw the *Barkly* Range, named after the Governor of Victoria, and traversed a dead level of loose red sand covered with the inexorable *spinifex*. At Mount *Turnbull*, Stuart was compelled to turn back. They again reached the Centre on the 14th May. The leader was very ill, hardly able to sit in his saddle—his hands were a mass of sores that would not heal, his limbs were turning black with scurvy, and he was only able to eat boiled flour and water. Nevertheless, he still thought he might reach the western coast if he could but penetrate 120 miles further. To have got within 300 miles of the Victoria, and thus be baffled, was hard. To the uneasiness felt at the tracks of natives was added the anxiety as to his horses knocking up. "It is terribly killing work," he enters in his journal.

Two-thirds of the six months' half-rations were expended. They fell back on the *Hanson* river (named after Sir Richard *Hanson*), and after great hardships reached the settled districts on 2nd September. "And thus ended" says Woods [88], "the most marvellous exploration ever made in Australia"; not only must the smallness of the resources be considered, and the gigantic importance of the discoveries, but also the immense tract of land traversed and carefully explored. "It was imagined that because there were no rivers to be seen upon the coast, that there were none in the interior. But plenty were found. Where they all went to might be a problem, but there they were, and Australia was shown not to be the arid desert it was supposed, nor its map a huge blank for imagination and conjecture to fill up."

The delight and astonishment with which Stuart was received on his return to South Australia, resulted in an enthusiastic desire for another expedition to complete what he had so happily begun. Stuart was again rapidly equipped.

303. But meanwhile the colonists of Victoria had entered the field of exploration, and *Burke and Wills* had departed on that journey in which the *Continent was First Crossed*.

The circumstances under which the expedition was undertaken may be thus shortly stated. In September, 1858, a prosperous Melbourne citizen, Mr. Ambrose *Kyte*, placed £1000 in the hands of the Chief Justice, Sir *William F. Stawell* [264], as a contribution towards the expense of fitting out a party to explore Central Australia, on condition that a further sum of £2000 was subscribed by the public. To this handsome gift was added the stipula-

tion that the donor's name should be withheld. A collection of £3210 was the public response. Parliament added a subsidy, and voted £5500 for the purchase of twenty-five *camels* from India. Everything was done on a lavish scale. It was determined that the expedition should be worthy of the colony. When the final accounts were made up, including the cost of the expeditions sent in search of Burke and Wills, it was shown that this effort to cross Australia had cost the colony more than £57,000. The management was confided to a committee of the Royal Society of Victoria, of which Sir William *Stanwell* was the chairman, Dr. *Wilkie* the treasurer, and Dr. *Macadam* the secretary. Many weeks were wasted in discussing the most desirable point of departure. At one time *Blunder Bay*, at the mouth of the Victoria, was fixed on, but the selection was received with such derision that it was altered, and finally it was resolved that the expedition should start from *Cooper's Creek*, which Sturt had struck in 1845, and named after Sir *Charles Cooper*, the Chief Justice of South Australia. A still greater difficulty arose over the choice of a leader. Major *Warburton* [287], who had already some experience as an explorer, was, among a large number of others, desirous of the honour. The choice eventually fell on Mr. *Robert O'Hara Burke*, with Mr. *Landels*, who had brought the camels from India, as second. Mr. Burke had no bush experience, but his personal character for daring stood high. He was an officer of the Victorian police, and Warburton held a similar position in South Australia. It was not unnatural that Burke's brother officers should have made it a point in his favour, and it is

too late to regret that he was wanting in the important qualifications of experience as an explorer. From some 700 applicants the following were selected to form the party:—*William John Wills*, surveyor and astronomer; *Hermann Beckler*, medical officer and botanist; *Ludwig Becker*, artist and naturalist, and ten assistants. With this large party, and encumbered with twenty-one tons of luggage, the expedition left Melbourne on the 20th August, 1860, Dr. *Eades*, the mayor of Melbourne, wishing them "God speed" in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators. Thirteen months after the survivors returned broken down by disease, and having left four of their number buried in the desert. In that time the continent was crossed by various searching expeditions four times, and more knowledge of the interior obtained than in the previous thirty years.

304. The results which flowed from the Burke and Wills expedition have been of the most important character. The meed of praise due to the "noble disinterestedness" of the colony that sent them forth can never be forgotten. "It was a most glorious era in the history of Australian discovery." Within two years of the death of the leaders from starvation on Cooper's Creek, tierces of beef were displayed in an intercolonial exhibition at Melbourne, salted down from cattle pasturing on the spot where they perished! Settlement has followed their track right across the continent. The fair fame of the gallant leader, his devoted officers and brave companions, may be left to the candour of all honourable men. But it is sad to think that a few forgotten fishhooks would have preserved their lives. It is lamentable to read of the blunders of

some, the gross neglect of others, and of the series of appalling disasters which followed from inexperience, incapacity, and rashness.

Burke arrived at Torowotto with his advance party on 29th October, and sent back a Mr. *Wright*, a "station" superintendent, whom he had engaged on the route as third officer to bring up the rest. To this person may be attributed much of the subsequent failure. Landels and Dr. Beckler had left the party owing to some squabbles. Wright did not again start from *Menindie* till the 27th January, and in crossing the waterless desert between the Darling and Cooper's Creek, three of the party succumbed, of whom the amiable and enthusiastic Becker was one.

305. Meantime Burke had reached the intended dépôt on Cooper's Creek, and without waiting for Wright to bring up the rest of the party, with but one idea in fact, namely, to get across the continent if he returned "with only a shirt to his back,"—on the 16th December, 1860, accompanied by Wills, *John King*, and *Charles Gray*, dashed into the unknown interior. He took with him three months' provisions, one horse, and six camels, leaving Mr. *Brahe* and three other men in charge of the dépôt. His last despatches from the committee in Melbourne had acquainted him with Stuart's central Australian triumphs. In short, it had come to be looked on as a sort of race between Burke and his camels against Stuart and his horses. Burke achieved the brilliant exploit. On the 4th February he and his flying party reached the estuary of the *Flinders River* on the north coast (which, however, he mistook for the Albert).

Hurrying back on their own tracks "the dauntless three" (Gray had perished) arrived in the last stage of exhaustion at the depôt again on 21st April, 1861, the very day when through a remarkable and deplorable accident the depôt party whom he had left there had quitted the camp on their return south, having given up all hope of Burke's return. When starting, the leader had said to Brahe:—"If I am not back in a few months, you may go back to the Darling." These were all his instructions to a young and inexperienced man. With that "raw haste" which is "half sister to delay," he and Wills set out on foot on a march which compels admiration, while it provokes censure. Burke carried the fire-arms, and Wills the note-book; Gray and King led the horse and the camels. Their provisions were a pound of flour and a pound of meat daily, with a little rice occasionally. They camped out every night without tents. "No doubt," says Woods, "this self-denying mode of proceeding was very heroic and courageous; but was it necessary? The work was done, but done in an imperfect way. No one could expect four poorly-fed men to manage six camels, to force their way through untrodden scrubs, and yet keep a journal and make observations." All that Burke has left on record might be comprised in two pages of this book, and the narrative of Wills leaves portions of the route in dispute to this day. Indeed, but for *King*, the survivor, we should have had no information of their toil, of their success, of their mischances, or of the heroic fortitude with which they were borne.

306. Brahe built a stockade, and waited four months and five days. Then he left the depôt, burying some pro-

visions and a thoughtless letter, in which he represented his party as departing south in good condition—"quite an imposing cavalcade"—whereas they were sickly and despondent. Poor Burke found the *cache* so deposited, but thinking himself and his companions too weak to overtake men who had started fresh but a few hours before, determined, against the advice of Wills, to rest a few days, and then make towards South Australia. This they did, and actually did reach to within sixty miles of some outlying stations of that colony. As if to add the one dismal touch to this stern and bitter tragedy, while they were thus slowly crawling away from the *depôt* towards help, Wright and Brahe, on the 8th May, *once more returned* to it from their now united camp at *Koorliatto*; but failing to observe that the *cache* made by the latter had been touched, left again immediately, as the precarious condition of some of their own party demanded a speedy return to the settled districts.

307. At first, Burke and his companions made tolerable progress towards *Mount Hopeless*; but misfortune dogged their footsteps, and slowly but surely the end came. Yet again a dismal fatality occurred. On the 30th May, Wills made his way *back again to the dépôt*, but saw not that it had been visited by Wright and Brahe since the departure of Burke, Gray, and himself down the creek! He returned to Burke and King. A frightful time of privation followed, under which he and the leader sank. Wills died about the 26th June, and Burke on the 28th, and nothing in the whole story of exploration is more touching than the last entries in the note-book of Wills. "Suffering as he was, he wrote with words full of hope, and even cheerfulness, and one

cannot help concluding that the greatest disaster the colony suffered from this ill-fated expedition was in losing such a hero as William John Wills." King buried him in the sand, and when the gallant leader subsequently died, in compliance with his last wishes, placed a pistol in his hand, and leaving him as he lay, went and sat down in the camp of a tribe of natives who were not without pity for his helplessness, and whose kindness preserved his life.

308. Meanwhile the committee become anxious for intelligence from Cooper's Creek. In June, a light party under the leadership of Mr. *Alfred Howitt*, who was admirably qualified for such a post, "a perfect type of an Australian bushman," was despatched for that purpose. Near Swan Hill he met Brahe, and both returned to Melbourne to tell how Burke had not got back to the depôt. The committee now became seriously alarmed. Howitt was reinforced and sent forward to Cooper's Creek. As we know, he succeeded in rescuing King, who was subsisting with the natives. He also found the journals of the expedition, and the bodies of the dead explorers, and gave them decent burial; subsequently, he was sent up to bring the remains to Melbourne, where the colonists had decreed them a public funeral. But before the result of Howitt's first journey was known the greatest excitement as to the fate of Burke prevailed. By order of the Government a depôt was formed on the *Albert River*, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, by Captain *Norman*, of H.M.C.S. *Victoria*, whence searching parties were sent into the interior. The first was that of Mr. *Wm. Landsborough* [286], who went from Brisbane in the transport *Firefly*, with two assistants and two natives. They were wrecked in Torres

Straits; but, by great exertions, twenty-five of the horses were saved, and the vessel towed by Norman to the head of the navigation of the Albert to form a dépôt there. Landsborough failed to come across Burke's tracks, but searched 200 miles to the south-west, and, on a second start afterwards, discovered a well grassed and watered country, composed for the most part of rich pastoral land extending along the waters of the *Flinders* to the Dividing Range, and thence along the *Thomson* from its source to the Victoria River, or Barcoo, and thence to the Warrego, the Darling, and Menindie, where this highly important expedition ended.

The second party was that of Mr. *Fredk. Walker*, who advanced on a new line west of the tributaries of the *Burdekin* River to the waters of the Gulf, and struck Burke's tracks on the Flinders. He made Norman's dépôt on the Albert, and returned thence to Port Denison, adding largely to our knowledge of the country between.

The third party was generously sent from South Australia, and was most ably conducted by Mr. *John M'Kinlay*, who crossed the continent from Cooper's Creek to the Gulf, partially to the eastward and partially to the westward of Burke's track, driving for the first time sheep overland to the northern shores, and returning in safety with his companions from the Gulf to the coast settlements of Queensland. These five expeditions are all of great interest, but are quite beyond the limits of this book.

309. The remains of the lamented explorers having been brought by Howitt from Cooper's Creek, lay in state for twenty days before the *Public Funeral*, which took place in the Melbourne Cemetery on 21st January, 1863, in the

presence of many thousands of persons. A monolith of granite weighing thirty-four tons was placed over them, and a fine bronze *statue* of Burke and Wills, from a design by *Charles Summers*, was erected at the cost of £4000 in the principal street of the city. An annuity of £180 per annum was granted to King, the survivor, and various grants were made to the relations and dependents of both explorers. King died 15th January, 1872, of phthisis, and was interred in the Melbourne Cemetery. The colony behaved munificently throughout the whole enterprise, and the results achieved have led to a vast settlement over the country traversed. The disaster which befell the expedition, however, created a strong and painful feeling in the public mind.

310. A Royal Commission consisting of General Sir Thos. *Pratt*, Sir Francis *Murphy*, Mr. Matthew *Hervey*, Mr. J. F. *Sullivan*, and Mr. E. P. S. *Sturt* (the brother of the great explorer), sat and reported. Their censures were generally approved. Grief was ineffectual, and indignation demanded an object. None presented itself at the moment but the Exploration Committee, which was condemned as they protested without the formality of a trial, and denounced without the opportunity of defence. This is not the place to decide who should be blamed for the deplorable catastrophe which occurred. As a matter of fact, however, if a proposal made to the committee by Lieut. Crawford *Pasco* (who, as an officer of the *Beagle*, with Stokes, had seen the "*Plains of Promise*"), to take a small vessel round to the Gulf to meet Burke had been accepted, it is more than probable the whole catastrophe would have been avoided. The seal of Lieut. *Pasco's* letter, making the

offer to the Secretary of the Exploration Committee, was afterwards found unbroken! It is enough to say that Burke did at one blow what had taken years of effort on the part of his rival Stuart. His impetuosity cost him his life, and made his name immortal. And while in his case the stockowner has followed his track, and vast pastoral resources have been opened up leading to a future highway to the northern coast, it must not be forgotten that along the line of march of John M'Douall Stuart now runs the *great overland telegraph line*, which links the growing Austral nations with the rest of the world.

311. The importance of the gold-mining industry was recognised by the establishment in this year (1860) of a *Department of Mines* in Victoria.

The small separate branches, by which business had been transacted in the Chief Secretary's Department, in the Law Department, in the Crown Lands Department, and in the Department of the Board of Science, were amalgamated, and the Honorable J. B. *Humffray* was appointed Commissioner of Mines. A Secretary for Mines (Mr. *Brough Smyth*) was also appointed. The department, in the first instance, had the control of the wardens on the goldfields, the mining surveyors and registrars, and the geological survey staff, and besides was in communication with the six mining boards of the colony, which were empowered to make by-laws for determining the quantity and form of land that might be occupied for mining purposes, the events on which the title to any claim might be forfeited.

The department also issued leases of mining lands, and had the control of the branch charged with the con-

struction and management of the water-reservoirs on the goldfields.

Subsequently important changes were effected in the laws and regulations affecting mining interests. Orders in Council were framed under which leases and licenses were issued authorising miners to occupy lands for mining for silver, copper, lead, tin, coal, lignite, &c., and for the purpose of constructing races and water-reservoirs. All that related to the administration of justice was transferred to the Crown Lands Department.

The rents and fees to be paid by miners for the privileges granted under the several laws and regulations were greatly reduced in amount, and further facilities were afforded for obtaining leases and licenses.

The *Mining Statute* was passed in 1865.

In 1870 the Mining Department, in addition to the ordinary business, namely, that of issuing leases and licenses, collecting a portion of the revenue of the goldfields, and administering the regulations made from time to time, had the control of the extensive works undertaken at the Coliban for the supply of water to Castlemaine and Sandhurst, and the construction of reservoirs and aqueducts at Geelong and other places.

The *Geological Survey*, that for some time had been under the control either of the Minister of Lands or the Chief Secretary and had been discontinued, was re-organised, and the department became of great importance, both as regards the laws which it had to administer, and the immense sums it had to expend in the construction of water works, in prospecting for new goldfields, in the search for coal seams, &c.

The excellent quality of the work done by the Mining Department is due to the able administration of its then permanent head, Mr. R. *Brough Smyth*, whose work, "*Mines and Mining in Victoria*," is a standard authority.

Mr. Osborne discovered in 1860 the highly useful process of *photo-lithography* in Melbourne, and received a bonus of £1000 from the Government. The art has since been perfected, and the Government map-work is done by it.

During this year gold was discovered at the *Snowy River*, New South Wales. Ipswich (Queensland) was gazetted a municipality. *War with the Maoris* at Taranaki commenced, and the *New Zealand Constitution Act* was passed.

312. The first Queensland Parliament under Responsible Government met on the 24th May, 1860. The first Ministry were as follow, the Ministry being known as the first Herbert Ministry:—*Robt. G. W. Herbert*, Colonial Secretary, *Ratcliffe Pring*, Attorney General, *R. R. MacKenzie*, Colonial Treasurer, *St. G. R. Gore*, Secretary for Land and Works, and Sir Maurice O'Connell, J. J. Galloway, W. Hobbs, and John Bramston, without portfolios.

313. The second Exhibition was held this year at Melbourne [252], and was a great improvement on its predecessor. It resulted in the "Victorian Court" at the London gathering of 1862, which was declared to be "a more extensive and varied collection than had ever before been sent from any British colony to Europe." There were in all 703 exhibitors catalogued, and an area of 19,000 superficial feet. It was open for ten weeks. The receipts were £3400, and the number of persons admitted was 67,405.

314. The *Land Act* of New South Wales, passed this year,

still remains in force. It was introduced by the Hon. John Robertson, and amended in 1875. It legalises the selection of land by minors up to the date of its coming into force, and thereafter restricts it to persons of sixteen years of age and upwards. It contains powers to prevent dummyism, and gives concessions to Crown lessees by making additional provisions for selling their improved lands, which it exempts from free selection where the improvements are worth more than £40. At the end of 1872, 103,274,217 acres were still undisposed of.

The Act provides that all Crown lands, except such as are reserved as sites for devotional, recreational, social, and defence purposes, shall be sold either by conditional sale or without competition. The Crown lands are divided into four classes:—Town lands, suburban lands, which two, without improvements, are sold by auction only at an upset price of £8 per acre for the former, and £2 for the latter; and first-class and second-class settled districts, in which the upset price is not less than £1 per acre. Conditional sale empowers any one to conditionally purchase not less than forty, nor more than 640 acres of land by the deposit of one-fourth of the purchase-money at £1 per acre. This land must not, however, be town or suburban lands, nor within a proclaimed goldfield, nor within certain specified distances of towns or villages. At the expiration of three years and three months the purchaser may pay the balance of the purchase-money, or may pay by instalments of one shilling per acre, or may defer the payment indefinitely by paying interest at £5 per cent. per annum on the amount. The Act also provides for improvements, and *bona fide* re-

sidence of the purchaser or his alienees. It also contains powers to prevent dummyism.

315. Sir William Denison [267] retired from the Government of New South Wales in 1861, at which time the population of the colony had increased to 358,278.

The Right Hon. Sir *John Young*, K.C.B., assumed the Government of New South Wales 22nd March, Colonel J. F. *Kempt* having since the departure of Governor Denison to Madras administered affairs. His Excellency brought with him a high reputation for talent, and when, after six years of office, he retired from New South Wales, he became Governor-General of Canada, and on his return to England was created a peer under the title of Lord Lisgar.

316. A conference met in Melbourne this year from other colonies to determine how far closer uniformity of united action might be developed in the science of statistics. The representatives were—Mr. C. *Rolleston*, for New South Wales; Mr. J. *Boothby*, for South Australia; Mr. F. O. *Darvall*, for Queensland; and Mr. W. H. *Archer*, for Victoria. The vital statistics of the colonies have, by the labours of these gentlemen, been settled on a basis at once comprehensive and exact.

317. Exploration was resumed by Western Australia in 1861. In April Mr. *F. Gregory*, who in 1858 had traced the *Gascoyne* [178], and in doing so had discovered the *Edmund*, the *Lyons*, and the *Alma*, was sent out with nine men and twenty horses, and provisions for eight months. He landed at Nickol Bay. His first discovery was the *Maitland*, and then the *Fortescue*. The *Hammersley* range

turned his course to the north-east, and travelling over a very difficult and stony country, which punished the horses greatly, he reached a large river which he named the *Ashburton*, after the President of the Geographical Society. The large extent of pasture land on its banks was the most gratifying result of this arduous journey. Various other rivers and ranges were explored and named, and Gregory's report entirely altered the opinions which had prevailed about that part of the country.

At the same time that F. Gregory was on the north-west coast, Mr. *A. Dempster*, with a small party, penetrated eastward from Perth to *Georgina's* range, which was then the furthest point reached.

The first *All England Eleven* arrived this year in Melbourne to play a round of matches with colonial cricketers, and their landing partook of the character of a triumph. They first played the English national game upon Victorian ground in January 1st, 1862, and afterwards visited New South Wales. They won 6 matches, lost 2, and "drew" 5.

318. In the year 1862 there were thirty-five and a-half millions of acres held by the pastoral tenants of
1862. Victoria. The Duffy Land Act, as it was called, was intended to remain in force until the end of the year 1870. The intention of its provisions was to give increased facilities for the settlement of the people. The prime arable lands which remained still unsold were surveyed and mapped into areas. These areas, consisting of about 20,000 to 30,000 acres each, were again surveyed and mapped into farms. One hundred and fifty such areas were opened for selection within three months of the passing of the Act. The method

of selection was as follows:—The area being declared open, a plan showing the size and position of the various farms in it was published. The intending settler might go upon the ground and select for himself any allotment or allotments not exceeding in all 640 acres. Having lodged his application for the land together with a formal declaration that he was not acting on behalf of any other person, he was at once put in occupation. If, however, there were more than one application for the same piece of land, the applicants drew lots for it, that applicant drawing a counter nearest to the beginning of the alphabet being declared the possessor. The price of the land was fixed at £1 an acre, and the selector might either pay cash or one-half cash, and rent the moiety for an annual rent of 2s. 6d. an acre, the rent going as purchase-money. When one quarter of the area was selected, the remaining three-fourths was to be proclaimed a common. The purchase-money having been paid into the Treasury, was intended to be used in encouraging settlement, bringing out the relatives of settlers, and assisting the establishment of agricultural and horticultural interests.

The provisions of this Act were in a great measure defeated by the selectors themselves, who, having got their holdings, sold out to the squatters for a slight increase on the purchase-money. In Gipps Land, however, a more genuine spirit prevailed, and the majority of the yeoman farmers of that district owe their prosperity to the policy of Mr. (Sir C. Gavan) Duffy.

319. The last male aboriginal of Tasmania, William Lanne, with three native women, was present this year at the

Governor's ball at Hobart Town. He died in 1869; and the last aboriginal female, Trugannini, died in 1877. Thus have passed away a race variously estimated in 1810 to number from five to seven thousand. "As savages they were found, as savages they lived, and as savages they perished."

320. An Act passed the New South Wales Parliament abolishing *State aid* to religion. The first *daily paper* was published in Brisbane, the first Industrial Exhibition held, the first telegraphic message sent, and the settlement of Port Denison founded. A census showed the population to be 30,059. The exhibits of Australian wheat at the Paris Exhibition of 1851, especially some samples grown in the Camden (Illawarra) district by small farmers, were found upon careful analysis to be superior in flour-producing qualities to any other wheat exhibited. So also at the Exhibition of 1862, the Australian samples were incomparably the best.

The *Wallaroo* (South Australian) railway was commenced during 1862, and, in the same year the money-order system was established in West Australia, Governor *Hampton* arriving in that colony. The second Tasmanian Parliament was dissolved; and the s.s. *City of Sydney* was wrecked at *Green Cape*, near the boundary between New South Wales and Victoria.

321. It now remains to speak of Stuart's journey [302], in which he attained the object he had so long sought—the crossing of the continent.

It has been noted how he had twice nearly crossed. On his third expedition he left the settled districts in January, 1862, and on 7th April reached the northern point of

his former expedition. From this they experienced the ordinary difficulties of travel, making in succession *Auld's Ponds*, *Daly Waters*, and the *Strangways*, which they followed down till they reached the *Roper*. The *Chambers* and finally the *Adelaide* on the 18th June were attained, and here he bathed his feet, and washed his hands and face in the waters of the Indian Ocean. Stuart richly deserved the honours that came to him when, after a desperate struggle, in the December following he got back to civilisation. "No man had laboured so long and so perseveringly to obtain it." The Government of South Australia bestowed a reward of £2000 on him, and the Royal Geographical Society sent him their medal. His sufferings on these several journeys had been dreadful, and he sank under them and died in 1869.

322. In March, Sir *Dominick Daly* succeeded Governor Macdonell. Daly was a man of great official experience, an excellent administrator, and a popular Governor.

During his term of office, the colony was visited by H.R.H. the *Duke of Edinburgh*, in H.M.S. *Galatea*, who was received with the customary expressions of loyalty.

323. The immense tract of land known as the *Northern Territory* or *Alexandra Land* was added to the colony of South Australia this year as one of the results of the explorations of Stuart. It contains an area of 531,402 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Indian ocean; on the south by the 26th parallel of south latitude; on the east by the 138th, and on the west by the 129th meridians of east longitude. In June, 1864, a settlement was formed at *Adam Bay*, where Stuart had reached,

by Mr. B. T. *Finniss* as the Government Resident, and a large party who landed from the *Henry Ellis*. The attempt resulted in failure owing to internal dissensions. Some of the settlers left the settlement in a small boat, *The Forlorn Hope*, sailed 1600 miles to Champion Bay, and thence proceeded to Adelaide. Mr. *Finniss* was recalled, and Mr. T. F. *Manton* took charge. The locality of the township at *Escape Cliffs* was condemned. The Government had pledged themselves to have the surveys completed and the land open for selection in five years. The London investors who had bought large quantities of land on speculation demanded back their money. Mr. G. W. *Goyder*, the surveyor-general, undertook in this dilemma to find a suitable site, and, starting in 1869 with a fine party, selected *Port Darwin* for the site, and laid the foundation of *Palmerston* as the chief town. Under *Goyder's* energetic management things assumed a brighter aspect, and a huge blunder was in some sort rectified. *Port Darwin* is situate in $12^{\circ} 28' 30''$ south, and $130^{\circ} 52'$ east. The harbour is very spacious and safe. Gold was discovered in different localities during the survey, but not in payable quantities. Captain *Douglas* succeeded *Goyder* as Government Resident, and retiring in May, 1874, Dr. *Müller* acted in that capacity until October, when Mr. G. B. *Scott*, the present Resident, assumed the direction of affairs. Immediately round *Port Darwin* there are some 650,000 acres of surveyed land containing some very valuable blocks suitable for tropical agriculture.

Gold is known to exist over about 1700 square miles, and rich deposits of copper, iron, and lead have also been found.

The *Land Law* permits 1200 acres to be taken up under

certain terms at 7s. 6d. per acre, or leased for ten years at an annual rental of 6d. per acre, with the option of paying the full amount during the currency of the lease. Other inducements to cultivators of tropical produce are held out.

324. The Overland Telegraph [310], 2000 miles in length, which cost £370,000, was on 22nd October, 1872, placed in connection with the cable laid by the British-Australian Company between *Singapore, via Java*, to Port Darwin. The first message through from London came to Messrs. *J. M'Ewan* and Co., of Melbourne. Within six months after the opening of the line, South Australia netted nearly a quarter of a million sterling extra on their wheat harvest through the telegraph enabling sales to be made in foreign markets.

325. The failure of the South American *cotton* supply to England having turned attention to the capabilities of parts of Australia for the growth of that plant, some plantations were formed in Queensland [266], and at the great Exhibition in London this year some samples were valued as high as 4s. and 4s. 6d. per lb. In the following year 2000 bales were exported, and in 1875 it had reached a value of over £33,000. The question of cotton-growing in Queensland resolves itself into a simple matter of labour.

A sample of New Orleans *cotton*, grown on the Hunter River, produced 530 lbs. to the acre, and some samples of Australian *Sea Island cotton* were valued in London at rather more than 3s. per lb.

326. Coal had been found to exist in all parts of Tasmania. Hobart Town was chiefly supplied from the mines of New Town [anthracite], and from Tasman's Peninsula. Other

bituminous deposits occur at Port Seymour, Sandfly Creek on D'Entrecasteaux Channel, and the Killymoon seam at Mount Nicholas.

Strings of copper and lead occur in combination on the north coast. Marble is found in the Florentine Valley, and building stone of a superior character abounds. The Melbourne Post-office was partly built of Tasmanian stone from Taylor's Bay.

327. In Western Australia the discoveries of Frank Gregory on the north-west coast were supplemented **1863.** by the explorations of Messrs. *Hunt* and *Ridley* in the cutter *Mystery*, and on the land journey from *Tien Tsin* Harbour to the *De Grey* River. These took place in April, May, and June. In May Mr. *H. M. Lefroy*, superintendent of convicts, with a party of four men, was equipped by the Government for the purpose of exploring eastward of the York district, and spent three months in the field, during which much valuable pastoral and agricultural country was traversed.

328. In Victoria, the *public funeral of Burke and Wills* [308] on the 20th January, and the arrival of the new Governor, Sir Charles Darling, were the most noteworthy occurrences, and in Queensland, the discovery of a man named *Morrill*, who had lived for seventeen years among the blacks, recalled the strange experience of Buckley in Port Phillip thirty years before [115].

In this year the third *Tasmanian Parliament* opened, the *Chapman* Ministry resigning after sitting four days, and the White Ministry succeeding. In Queensland there were very heavy floods; and the first Parliament was dissolved

after three years' duration, and the second assembled. The *Calliope* goldfield was proclaimed in the same colony. On the *Hunter River*, New South Wales, there were great and destructive floods. In Sydney, the *Cooper* Ministry resigned, and the *Martin* Ministry succeeded.

329. In July of this year Mr. C. C. *Hunt*, with a party of four and two natives, were sent out from York **1864.** to explore Western Australia to the eastward of that district. They had rations for twenty-two weeks, and twenty-three horses. They discovered a tract of the finest pastoral and agricultural land about 350 miles to the east of York, and the party were never twenty-four hours without fresh water.

330. The railway to *Echuca* opened up communication between the capital and the interior of Victoria.

The Great Southern and Western Railway of Queensland was commenced this year, starting from Ipswich, twenty-three miles from Brisbane. Its continuation followed to Toowoomba, 104 miles from the capital, in 1867; to Dalby, 130 miles, in 1868; and to Warwick, 62 miles from Toowoomba, the same year. A further extension of 168 miles to *Condamine* and *Roma* followed in later years.

331. The colony of Queensland marks this year as one notable in her annals. The foundation-stone of the *Town Hall*, Brisbane, was laid (January); the sod of the *first railway* was turned at *Ipswich* (February); and the Brisbane Bridge and the Brisbane Waterworks almost simultaneously inaugurated (August). A settlement was also formed at *Port Albany* (June) by the Hon. Captain *Carnegie*, of H.M.S. *Salamander*.

During 1864, the telegraph-line was opened to *Rockhampton* (Queensland), the *Blyth Ministry* was formed in South Australia, and the fourth New South Wales Parliament dissolved.

332. Some time after all the Burke and Wills searching expeditions had returned [308], Mr. *Duncan*
1865. *M'Intyre*, in looking for pastoral country on their routes, found several stations had already been formed in the Carpentaria country, and when on the *Flinders River* was informed by a shepherd that at a place about five or six miles from his hut there was a tree, if not two trees, marked with an L, and that two old horses were running at large there. These *M'Intyre* surmised to be traces of *Leichhardt*, and forthwith communicated with *Baron von Mueller* in Melbourne [281]. The locality in which the supposed traces were found was certainly a puzzle. It was not in the position where *Leichhardt* had crossed the *Flinders* on his expedition from *Moreton Bay* to *Port Essington* [182] in 1844, and to imagine that he had come there again upon his last and fatal journey, which was to be across the continent, from *Brisbane* (Queensland) to *Swan River* (Western Australia), was hardly credible, as it would have carried him at least six degrees of latitude clear out of his intended course for no conceivable purpose. The importunity of *M'Intyre*, and the public anxiety to learn the fate of the lost explorer, however, set these doubts aside. The ladies of *Victoria* took the matter in hand. Lectures and concerts were given in aid, municipal bodies contributed, and at length the sum of £4000 was raised, which was unreservedly handed over to *M'Intyre*. The committee of

the Ladies' Leichhardt Search Expedition certainly made one recommendation. They suggested the appointment of Dr. *James Patrick Murray* as second in command, and medical man to the party; and to his gross misconduct is largely to be attributed the catastrophe which followed. Dr. Murray had been out with Howitt's party [308]. He lived to figure as a principal in a slaving voyage in the South Seas, commonly known as "the *Carl* case," from the name of the vessel in which he and his associates carried out their kidnapping of the islanders.

333. M'Intyre's party consisted of his brother, a man named Barnes, and five others, one of whom was an Afghan in charge of the camels which had been lent by the Victorian Government. He had also fifty or sixty horses. From the Darling he made for a former dépôt on the *Paroo*, whence he intended to push across to the Flinders, where he had originally seen the marked trees and captured the two horses. The season was very dry, but knowing the country ahead of him he pushed forward and reached the desired waterhole. From this depot was a stretch of seventy-five miles to the next waterhole on Cooper's Creek. The whole party were ordered to move across it. All the animals were heavily laden and suffered greatly, and to M'Intyre's terrible distress on reaching it they found the great hollow, which eighteen months previously had been full, now utterly dry. There were but two courses open—to advance or retreat. The latter was determined on. The leader and a black boy went back with the camels in advance of the main party intending to return with a supply. Murray was to bring the rest on their back tracks. M'Intyre got the

water, loaded up, and returned to meet them. Meantime this is what had happened. Scarcely had the leader turned his back, when Murray called a halt, and knife in hand ripped up the bags of flour, in which were concealed several bottles of brandy. All, excepting Barnes, drank of the spirit until they were delirious. The fifty or sixty horses were abandoned *en masse*, and wandered away with their packs and saddles on to die in agonies of thirst. Only two or three were saved. Such was the scene that met the view of the leader. He got them at length back to the water, where one man died.

334. Thus ended the last Leichhardt search. It was an ignominious failure, the result of want of judgment and experience. It is very certain that the marked trees on the Flinders were done by Landsborough [308], and the horses had been left by M'Kinlay [308]. There was no reason to suppose that Leichhardt had gone a second time to Carpentaria when he wanted to go to Perth, and as M'Intyre's work was to commence when he reached the Gulf country, he would have saved his party and his animals had he travelled up the settled river *Warrego*, and not have gone to the more westerly Paroo, which at that time was unsettled. There was nothing to be gained by it, and when he had determined to travel over unsettled country, he should have felt his way before him, and not pushed a mob of heavily loaded pack-horses in the heat of summer into a waterless region. M'Intyre subsequently got over to Carpentaria, and died there from fever.

335. In 1864 and the two following years an immense extent of country on all the rivers flowing into the Gulf

of Carpentaria was taken up. Stock was being depastured on the whole length of the *Flinders* and on the *Cloncurry*, on the banks of the *Leichhardt* and the *Landsborough*. In short, the seaboard between the *Nicholson* and the *Flinders*, a distance of more than eighty miles, was occupied in the period of two years. The *first store* on the *Albert* was started by Mr. J. G. *Macdonald*, within half a mile of the spot where the *Firefly*, one of the vessels employed in the Burke relief expedition under Norman [308], had been abandoned. Mr. *Macdonald* was one of the pioneer stockowners who made a successful journey from the headwaters of the *Lynd* River to the *Albert* River in August 1854, and who also chartered the first vessel from Sydney to the *Albert* River with stores.

336. Mr. *Landsborough*, the distinguished explorer [334], was appointed the police magistrate for the Gulf country at *Burketown*, on the *Albert*, which, after flourishing for a short time, was abandoned from its unhealthiness for the settlement of *Carnarvon*, on *Swee's Island*. *Kimberley*, at the mouth of the *Norman*, is the northern terminus of the Queensland land-line of telegraph. A township named *Chandos* was also laid out on the *Leichhardt*, but was never occupied. On the *Cloncurry* were opened very rich alluvial goldfields, and the heads of that river and the *Leichhardt* are rich in copper. The Great Australian Copper-mine is situated on the former.

337. A comparative table this year gives the rate per head of indebtedness of the population for the various colonies as follows:—New South Wales owed £13 8s., with a Customs revenue of 40s. per head; Victoria, £13 16s., with Customs

duties amounting to 32s. per head; Queensland owed £31 15s. per head, with 76s. per head of Customs revenue; and South Australia £4 10s. per head, and a tax of 30s. for each individual.

338. This year the population of South Australia was 163,452, or nearly double the number enumerated ten years previously. The combined imports and exports amounted to over six millions, just double what it was ten years before. There were 634 churches and places of worship, 384 Sunday-schools, with 23,739 scholars, 279 other schools, with 13,680 scholars on the rolls. The revenue for the year amounted to £1,089,189, and the expenditure to £790,504.

The number of bales of wool shipped from South Australia was 56,182, of the value of £974,397. This included a large quantity of Murray-borne and Western Australian wool transhipped at Port Adelaide.

The fifth New South Wales Parliament opened in this year, and a great fire took place at *Maitland*. In South Australia, there were between March and October three changes of Ministry, the leaders being Messrs. *Dutton*, *Ayers*, and *Hart* respectively.

In the same colony the *Angaston* bridge and the *Bank of Adelaide* were opened.

339. The *Tariff* in force in Victoria from the year 1853 to 1864 levied duties on spirits, wine, beer and cider, tobacco, tea, sugar, molasses and treacle, coffee, opium, rice, malt, hops, and dried fruits, and the *total import* duties for the year amounted to £1,048,334; to which was added an *export duty* on gold of 1s. 6d. an ounce, producing £115,900; total, £1,164,235. In 1865, the 10 per cent. duties were

added by the M'Culloch Ministry. A political crisis of more than ordinary importance now began in Victoria, which came about thus: The country having declared in favour of a *protective policy*, Mr. M'Culloch, who was then Premier, introduced a protective tariff, which was passed by the Assembly but rejected by the Council. This difference brought about a *dissolution*, the Ministry going back in the next Parliament stronger than ever. The tariff was again sent up, and again rejected. Mr. Higinbotham, Attorney-General, advised the Cabinet that they were justified in tacking the tariff to the Estimates, both being money bills. This course was adopted, with the concurrence of Sir Charles Darling, the Governor. This bill, with the tack, on being sent up to the Council, was rejected, the consequence being that supplies were stopped. In order to avert the non-payment of Civil servants, Sir Charles Darling, the Governor, consented to the *signing of judgment* on behalf of the Queen, so as to enable *Civil servants*, contractors, and others to obtain the money due to them by the State. This course was objected to by the Council, who wrote a minute to the Secretary of State in England, protesting against the action of the Governor, to which Sir Charles Darling replied by another minute, reflecting on the character and standing of some of the members of the *Upper House*. The result of all this was, that Darling was recalled and Sir H. Manners-Sutton sent out to relieve him. This Governor, on his arrival, refused to sign judgments, and the Ministry resigned, a fresh Ministry being formed under Sir Charles Sladen and T. H. Fellows; which Ministry was met at once by a vote of want of confidence, but which insisted on sitting in spite of

it. Eventually, the tack was taken off, and the estimates and the tariff were passed by the Upper House. The Sladen Ministry then resigned, and the M'Culloch Ministry resumed power. Shortly after this, the Imperial Government intimated to Sir Charles Darling that he was ineligible for further appointment, and that, having been recalled, he was not entitled to a pension, on which the Victorian Government voted him a sum of £20,000, which the Council rejected, asserting that an Imperial officer of his grade could not receive any gratuity from a Colonial Government with which he had been connected. The bill was then altered, making the vote in favour of *Lady Darling*. This, too, was rejected by the Council, and, after a dissolution, it was tacked in the same manner as the tariff had been, but was again rejected, and a similar deadlock took place. While this was going on, the death of Sir Charles Darling took place, and after another conference, the bills were *untacked*, and the *Council passed them both*.

Darling was recalled by the Home Government, and left on the 8th May. A demonstration of his sympathisers was made at the pier, and on the 12th August the new Governor, Sir Henry *Manners-Sutton* (Viscount Canterbury) arrived, and assumed office on the 15th, the Government being administered in the meantime by Brigadier General *Carey*. The steamship *London*, carrying passengers for Melbourne, was lost, and with her 220 lives, amongst whom were the *Rev. Mr. Draper*, and the well-known actor *G. V. Brooke*.

340. The *third* Victorian Exhibition was held this year, and was a triumphant success. The initiatory steps
1866. were taken in Parliament in the previous year by

the Hon. Mr. Bindon [254], and a Royal Commission, with Sir Redmond Barry [253] as President, was issued. All the colonies took part in the scheme, and the Australian contribution to the following Paris Exhibition of 1867 was a marked success. A fine hall, 220 feet long and 83 feet wide, was built adjoining the Public Library, and the Exhibition was opened by Governor Manners-Sutton on 23rd October, 1866. Among the exhibits was a gilt wooden *pyramid*, constructed by Mr. J. G. *Knight*, the secretary to the Royal Commission, which illustrated the gold production of Victoria from 1851, and formed a striking attraction at Paris. It represented 36,514,361 ozs. of gold, amounting in value to £146,057,444, and was 62 feet in height. The area of exhibit space was 56,240 feet, or nearly three times the area of the last exhibition. The receipts for 105 days amounted to £9634, and the number of admissions was 268,634.

341. Queensland, this year, took a great stride in progress. The population amounted to 94,710, or more than double that of five years previously. The cotton exported [325] had reached to 707 bales, valued at £20,491, and it was proved that the plant flourished not only on the sea-board at Brisbane, Maryborough, Gladstone, and Rockhampton, but also on the upland downs 200 miles in the interior. There were at this time 450 acres of sugar-cane under crop, and 12,000 lbs. of arrowroot had been exported. Wool, the principal export of the colony, amounted this year to 33,901 bales, valued at £1,019,159. Besides these growing industries, maize, wheat, coffee, tobacco, silk, preserved meat, tallow, Dugong oil, and copper appear in the list.

342. There were in the colony of New South Wales this year 396 registered clergymen of all denominations, 576 churches and chapels, 922 dwellings or public buildings used for public worship, and 588 Sunday-schools, attended by 35,500 children. There were also 1069 ordinary schools throughout the colony, at which 53,500 scholars received instruction daily.

343. Nearly five millions sterling had been produced by the mines in the last ten years, and nearly 73,000 acres additional land was brought under cultivation in this year. 410,608 acres were under wheat, giving $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres to each person in the colony. 400,000 people travelled by railways, and in the ten years during which electric telegraphs had been in existence, forty-five of the principal townships had been placed in connection by 855 miles of wire.

In January of 1866 the English mails were first sent from Brisbane *via Torres Straits*. In July great storms were felt all over the colonies, and in New South Wales especially, the s.s. *Cawarra* foundering with all hands off the mouth of the Hunter river at Newcastle.

344. Sir Trevor Chute, K.C.B., the commander of the forces, administered the Government of New South Wales from the departure of Governor Young, 24th December, 1867, to the arrival of Earl of Belmore, 7th January, 1868.

The arrival of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh set Victoria in a commotion equivalent to that which had been caused at Adelaide [322].

The Melbourne General Post-office was opened in this year, the Border Customs Treaty, by which Victoria and New

South Wales agreed as to a tariff upon dutiable goods, was passed, and the *first line-of-battle-ship owned by the colony* anchored in Hobson's Bay. H.M.S. *Nelson* was built in 1806, immediately after the death of the great naval commander whose name she bears; but was never at sea until she made her voyage to Melbourne. She was presented to the colony by the British Government, and is used as a training-ship.

345. The foundation-stone of the *New Town Hall* at Melbourne was laid this year by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, in the mayoralty of Mr. J. S. *Butters*. Prince Alfred's Tower was completed in the following year, Mr. J. *Moubray* being mayor, and the top stone of the tower was placed, 29th December, 1869, or two years and three months from the commencement, Mr. S. *Amess* being then chief magistrate. The cost was £100,000. A *great organ* was erected in this fine hall, at cost of £5000. In 1873, a *clock* for the tower was presented to the corporation, at the cost of £350 (to which that body added £720) by Mr. W. V. *Condell*, a son of the first mayor of the city [163]. At the opening, in August, a ball was given by Mr. Amess to 4000 of the citizens, and a musical festival, at which was produced a cantata, written by C. E. *Horsley* with words by H. *Kendall*.

The *Post-office clock* was also erected this year, of which one bell weighs 30 cwt. The first blow of the hammer marks exact mean time, and the sound is heard for miles around.

During 1867 the second Queensland Parliament dissolved, the third assembled, the *Mackenzie* [312] Ministry succeed-

ing the *Macalister*, which had go into office on the retirement of the Herbert [312] Ministry.

346. New South Wales received the Duke of Edinburgh on 21st January, and rejoicings similar to those **1868.** held in the other colonies took place. On the 13th March, a madman, named *O'Farrell*, shot at the Duke, and wounded him. Happily His Royal Highness recovered, and the occasion but served to raise the loyalty of the colonists to a pitch of unbounded enthusiasm. Public meetings were held all over the Australias, and the Queen signified her appreciation of the esteem in which her Crown and Family were held by her subjects in this part of her Empire.

347. Sir John Young, who had left the colony in 1867, was succeeded by the Earl of *Belmore*, who assumed the government of New South Wales on the 8th January, and remained till 22nd February, 1872. From February to June following, affairs were administered by the Chief Justice, Sir Alfred *Stephen*, K.C.B., when His Excellency Sir *Hercules Robinson*, the present Governor of the colony, arrived.

The foundation-stone of the Sydney Town Hall was laid this year, and in Melbourne the *dead-lock* ended amid general rejoicings.

348. The Duke of Edinburgh, upon his recovery, proceeded to Queensland, and was received by Governor *Blackall*, Sir George Bowen, the former Governor, having left for New Zealand. The foundation-stone of the *Brisbane Grammar School* was laid by the Duke on the 29th February.

349. The first sod of the *first railway in Tasmania* (Launceston and Deloraine) was turned in this year, and the

first trip made on the 19th August in the following year, the line itself being formally opened on the 10th February, 1871.

In this year, 1868, the fourth Parliament of *Queensland* assembled, the colony being in a very critical state financially, but being saved through the able administration and prompt energy of Mr. Chas. (now Judge) *Lilley*. To the foresight and perception of this statesman, who for many years represented the suburban constituency of Fortitude Valley, and who was called on to form a Ministry at a time of grave difficulty and danger, it is not too much to say, that the present material prosperity of Queensland is mainly due. He has always been foremost in any matter involving the advancement of the colony, and to him is owing the foundation of the *Brisbane Grammar School* [348], and the spread of *Education generally*. In Sydney, *St. Andrew's Cathedral* was consecrated.

350. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh laid the foundation-stone of the *monument to Captain Cook* [6]
1869. in Sydney on the 27th of March.

In Western Australia the *first line of telegraph* between Perth and Fremantle was carried through this year, and an exploring expedition in search of Leichhardt was sent out.

It was reported in Perth that the tribes bordering on the settled districts asserted that a party of white men had been killed by the natives near a lake in the interior. As only Leichhardt was missing, Baron von Mueller, the steady friend of the lost explorer, urged on the West Australian Government the necessity of sending out a party to ascertain

the truth of these reports. A young Government surveyor, named *John Forrest*, was sent out with a small party and some friendly natives. The main route of this expedition was between the 28° and 29° parallels of latitude, and the furthest point reached was about 250 miles to the eastward of previous expeditions. No tidings were obtained of the lost Leichhardt.

On his return, Mr. Forrest was again equipped for a more important journey. The Government were desirous of learning something of the country eastward to *Port Eucla* on the south coast (to which place the telegraph is now in course of construction), and thence to the South Australian boundary. He started from Perth with his brother Alexander, and five others, with ample stores, on the 30th March, and at *Israelite Bay* met the coasting vessel which was attached to the expedition as a tender. Travelling nearly over Eyre's tracks, he reached Eucla on 2nd July, where he again replenished from the coaster. On the 27th, they reached *Fowler's Bay* without having lost a single horse. The party reached Adelaide at the end of August, and received a hearty welcome. The journey had been an extensive and successful one, but Forrest never succeeded in pushing further than about thirty miles from the coast inland. Some portions of the route traversed, he states, would be very fine pastoral country if water can be found.

In February of this year the *Welcome Stranger* nugget, weighing 2280 ozs., was found at the *Moliagul diggings*, and later the new steamer *Formosa* was wrecked outside Melbourne Heads. The *Victoria Tower* was wrecked at the Barwon Heads, the *Payment of Members Bill* and the *State*

Aid Abolition Bill were passed by the Victorian Assembly, and Mr. J. P. Fawcner [30], one of the founders of Melbourne, and Sir William a'Beckett [161] died. Gold was found at the *Waterhouse* diggings, Tasmania. The Sydney *Free Library* was opened by the Earl of Belmore, and the fifth New South Wales Parliament dissolved.

351. In Tasmania (where Governor *Ducane* had succeeded Governor *Browne*), the last of the Tasmanian aboriginals [319], William Lanne, died. The circumstance is worth noting, if only for a comparison between the condition of the colony in 1803, when the aboriginals were its only occupiers, and in 1869-70, when a census showed the white inhabitants to be 99,328 in number.

In this year the *Robertson* Ministry of New South Wales resigned, being succeeded by the Martin [328] Ministry, Mr. Cowper [328] accepting the premiership. In Sydney a *great fire* took place, and the Intercolonial *Exhibition* opened and closed. Sir Charles Darling [339] died in England, thus removing the political difficulty [339] in Victoria. The *Victorian land law* came into operation, the third M'Culloch [339] Ministry took office in April, and the parliamentary session closed in June. A large *nugget*, weighing 1121 ozs., was found at the *Berlin* diggings, and another weighing 896 ozs. near the same place. There were great *floods* in Victoria during this year. In Queensland there were also heavy *floods*.

352. In Victoria, the year commenced with a *conference* between the Upper and Lower Houses on the *Land Bill*, limiting selection to 320 acres. The Act passed, and came into operation on the 1st February. It led to a great exodus of farmers from South Australia.

The war cloud which burst in Europe into hostilities between Germany and France, caused the recall of the English troops stationed in the Australian colonies. The 14th and 18th Regiments were concentrated early in the year in Melbourne, and the *last soldier* left Victoria in the transport *Corona* in August. General Chute and his staff departed on 15th October, amid an assemblage of 1500 people. *Children from the Industrial Schools* now occupy the barracks of the soldiers. Leaving his ship in Sydney, the *Duke of Edinburgh* paid a second visit to Melbourne the same month, and opened the *Alfred Hospital*.

353. An *Intercolonial Conference* took place, the result of which was the introduction of *protective tariffs* by the Legislatures of South Australia and Tasmania.

Sir James Palmer having resigned the Presidency of the Council, was succeeded by Sir Wm. H. F. *Mitchell*.

When Parliament re-assembled, 26th October, to commence the last session of the sixth Parliament, the leading questions brought before it embraced the *Federation* of the colonies, a subject which had been dealt with by a Royal Commission, on a motion of Mr. (Sir) Charles Gavan Duffy [318]. This, and the whole question of the relation of Great Britain to her Australian colonies, were under serious consideration, owing to a despatch from Earl *Granville* to the Government of New Zealand relative to national disintegration. As showing the general tone of the minds of the colonists, the words of Mr. Edward *Wilson* [284], in a letter to the *Times*, may be quoted. He says:—"It may be right, or it may be wrong, for Great Britain to scatter to the winds that splendid colonial empire upon which the sun never sets.

We ought certainly not to moult away these colonies one by one, as feathers which we have become too spiritless and decrepit to retain."

The *Cerberus*, iron war monitor, built for defence purposes at a cost of £120,000, was navigated under difficult circumstances from England by Captain *Panter*, and anchored in the port.

354. In matters of social progress we may note, one thousand men were present at the formation of a branch at Geelong of the *Eight Hours' League*. A great excitement took place over the 42nd clause of the Land Act of 1869. In the Western District as many as 1500 applications were received in one day for land. The surveyor in some cases found from twelve to twenty pegs standing close together where the land had been selected; indeed, in certain spots the surface bore a thicket of pegs—all the carpenters in the country-side had been employed in making pegs, and all night selectors pegged out their lots by lantern-light.

The amendment on the *Victorian Land Act* of 1869, which passed in this year 1870, owes its existence to the Hon. J. J. *Casey*, and affords a simple and easy method of settlement on the agricultural lands of the colony. By its provisions unoccupied Crown lands, whether surveyed or not, can be obtained either by license or lease. On the deposition of the fee for one half-year's occupation, the land having been previously marked out and surveyed, a licence is issued for the occupation of any Crown lands not exceeding 320 acres for three years, at two shillings per acre, paid half-yearly in advance, such land not to be sub-let or assigned, and to be fenced in within two years, and to improve to the value of £1 per acre within three

years. At the end of the term the licensee may obtain a Crown grant on payment of fourteen shillings per acre, or a further lease of seven years, at two shillings per acre, at the end of which he is entitled to a grant in fee of the land. Crown lands can also be purchased outright by auction at not less than 20s. per acre.

355. The death of Mr. *King*, the former Town Clerk, recalls the fact that he it was who proposed Earl Grey, the English Minister, as the nominee of the people of Port Phillip to the Legislative Council in Sydney [74].

A *School of Design* was formed at which there was an attendance of 200 pupils weekly.

The thirteenth intercolonial *Cricket Match* took place, and intercolonial *Chess Matches* were played by electric telegraph.

356. The death of Captain F. Fyans this year, reminds us that he was one of the early commandants of Norfolk Island [10]. It is noteworthy that he introduced the first and only horse that ever landed on that island, that he was among the first officials sent to Port Phillip, and that within the span of his life of eighty-four years sprang into being the mother colony of New South Wales and the "South Sea Sisters" of Victoria, South and West Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Queensland, and the Northern Territory.

357. A conference of delegates were appointed by the several Australian Colonies to confer on various matters of intercolonial importance, and commenced their sittings at Melbourne on 27th June. The members were—for Victoria, Sir James M'Culloch, Premier, and Mr. J. G. Francis, Treasurer; for New South Wales, Mr. C. Cowper and Mr. S. Samuel; for South Australia, Mr. J. Hart, Mr. J. H.

Barrow, and Mr. W. Townsend; for Tasmania, Mr. J. M. Wilson and Mr. T. S. Chapman. Amongst the matters discussed were a *customs union*, the *assimilation of tariffs*, *uniform intercolonial postage*, *mail contracts*, and *telegraphic communication*.

358. In this Island Continent, five and twenty times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, and still in the "gristle" of empire,—having in the whole a population less than half that of London, and of a greater commercial value to the mother country than all the other English dependencies put together, excepting India,—wool is the common source of the general prosperity. To that staple each colony in some shape adds a second or more of its own.

359. The Western Australian looks to his *lead mines* and the fertilising spread of capital and easier intercommunication for his future. In a country where there are still more than forty square miles for each resident, possessed as it is of great mineral wealth, there is plenty of scope for resolute energy.

The West Australian *land regulations* were proclaimed this year. By them Crown lands are divided into town, suburban, rural, and mineral. Town and suburban lands are sold by auction, the size and upset price being fixed by the Commissioners of Crown lands. Waste lands are sold at not less than 10s. per acre, and in lots of not less than forty acres in area. Licences to occupy the land are issued on the payment of an annual fee of one shilling per acre for three years, yearly in advance. The area must not be less than 100 nor greater than 500 acres, and the licensee is bound by conditions for improvements and cultivation. At the end of the period he may obtain a Crown grant on the

payment of seven shillings per acre. In the Northern and Eastern districts of the colony the country lands were purchasable up to May, 1874, at seven shillings and sixpence per acre, and after that date at ten shillings per acre for 40, 160, or 200 acres.

360. The South Australian has his copper mines, and his great wheat lands, besides a vast northern territory, through which his camel-caravans and bullock-teams will at some not far-off day tread the broad highway to the fine harbours on the northern coast which face the teeming multitudes of the Spice Islands and the Arafura Sea. When that day comes, the Trepang fisherman, the Malay pearl diver, and the adventurous Bughis trader who now makes his voyage of a thousand miles from Celebes and Singapore in country-built craft without a nail in their construction, with rattans for ropes, and split canes for sails, will give place to the well-appointed steamship making regular trips and carrying the commodities of the Indian Archipelago.

The *land bill* of South Australia became law in this year. The leading features being that all country lands, after survey, are open for selection on credit, at not less than £1, and not more than £2 per acre, 10 per cent. of the purchase-money being deposited as interest for three years, and then a further 10 per cent. as interest for a further term of three years. At the end of these six years, the purchaser may obtain the fee simple by payment of the principal, or may obtain a further credit of four years by paying half the purchase-money, and 4 per cent. per annum on the balance. The area of selection is limited to 640 acres, and the act provides for residence of nine months in every year until the

purchase-money is paid, and for fencing, improvements, and cultivation. Lands in the Northern territory can be purchased on credit for ten years at 7s. 6d. per acre, of which sixpence per acre must be paid on application.

361. To her staple of wool, New South Wales adds many other resources, and especially her coal. The modest cargo of "black diamonds" shipped to the Cape of Good Hope in 1801, and sold at £6 a ton [27] has grown into the vast coal trade of Newcastle, the field lying upon the banks of a navigable river so near to the surface that the best qualities are raised, in a country of dear labour, at 8s. and 9s. a ton, and delivered on board ship for 12s. "To her black beds New South Wales will owe not only manufactures bringing wealth and population, but that leisure which is begotten of riches—leisure that brings culture, and love of harmony and truth."

362. The Queenslander is not behind in the march of progress. The few *cotton plants* grown by an amateur in his garden at Brisbane have grown into a vast field for cotton cultivation, "whence even greater profit may be derived than from the inland pasture grounds, which are already vieing with the highlands of New South Wales and Victoria in production of wool, the other great staple material for clothing." Her *sugar* fields are illimitable. To supply the requirements of trade new ports will be opened along the coast, each a gate to the almost boundless plantation ground and squatter's runs that adjoin them.

In 1859 the population of Queensland was 25,000. In 1865 it was nearly 90,000. Cotton, sugar, and tobacco have been added to the list of staple exports. A line of new ports have been opened along the sea-

board from Keppel Bay to Cape York, a distance of a thousand miles, while pastoral occupation has spread over an additional area, at least four times larger than the area of the United Kingdom. In 1859 the settlers had hardly advanced beyond the Darling Downs to the west, or beyond Rockhampton to the north. Now there are stations 700 miles to the west of Brisbane, and 800 miles to the north of Rockhampton.

363. And the Tasmanian knows that his agricultural produce always brings the *top price* in the Australian markets, that his soil is teeming with mineral wealth, and that in all the world there is not a fairer climate or a more beautiful land.

The *land law* of Tasmania passed this year provides for the proclamation from time to time of certain lands suitable for agricultural purposes, or as pastoral lands. Such lands can be purchased, either outright or on fourteen years' credit, at £1 per acre for agricultural, or at a sum equivalent to twelve years' rental, but not less than five shillings per acre, for pastoral lands. If on credit, an additional sum of one-third must be paid. The size of the lots is limited to 320 acres.

364. At the commencement of the year of *Separation* (1851), the population of Port Phillip numbered 76,000, the sheep 6,000,000, the cattle 380,000, the horses 21,000, and the land in cultivation 52,000 acres. In the preceding year the *public revenue* had amounted to £260,000, the expenditure to £196,000, the imports to £745,000, the exports to £1,000,000. The ships which arrived numbered 555, of an aggregate tonnage of 87,087. The *wheat grown* amounted to 550,000 bushels, the oats to 100,000 bushels, the hay to

21,000 tons. The *wool exported* amounted to 18,000,000 lbs., and the *tallow* to 10,000,000 lbs.

The progress of Victoria is best shown by a comparison since the inauguration of the Constitution on 23rd November 1855.

"The population then numbered 364,000, it now numbers 814,000; the land in cultivation amounted to 115,000 acres, it now amounts to over one million acres; the bushels of wheat grown in a year numbered 1,150,000, they now number 4,850,000; the sheep numbered 4,100,000, they now number 11,250,000; the cattle numbered 530,000, they now number a million; the horses numbered 33,000, they now number not less than 200,000; the public revenue amounted to £2,728,000, it now amounts to over £4,000,000; the value of imports was £12,000,000, it now amounts to £17,000,000; the value of exports was £13,500,000, it now amounts to £15,500,000, and this although the export of gold has fallen off from £11,000,000 in the former (1855) year to little over £5,000,000 in the past (1874) year."

365. At the date (1870) when this little School History of the DISCOVERY, EXPLORATION, and SETTLEMENT of AUSTRALIA ends, *One Hundred Years* have elapsed since the famous Captain Cook made his lucky landfall on the shores of the Great South Land [3], and *Eighty-two* years since the axes of Governor Phillip rang in the primeval woods of Sydney Cove [7].

This last space of time covers the age of many colonists living in our midst, and includes the germ, growth, and destiny of six British colonies containing some two millions of people, hereafter to be welded together into the Great *Australian Dominion*.

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CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

OF

IMPORTANT EVENTS REFERRED TO IN THIS HISTORY.

- 1768 Captain Cook sailed for the South Seas.
- 1770 Australia first seen by Cook.
- 1787 First British fleet sailed for New South Wales.
- 1788 Colony of New South Wales founded.
- 1789 Hawkesbury River discovered.
- 1790 Famine in New South Wales.
- 1791 Agriculture flourished in New South Wales.
- 1792 Abundant harvest in New South Wales.
- 1793 First free citizens arrived. First church built.

- 1794 Unsuccessful attempts to scale the Blue Mountains.
- 1795 First book printed in New South Wales.
- 1796 Two American vessels traded with New South Wales.
- 1797 Sheepbreeding started. Hunter River discovered.
- 1798 Bass discovered Bass's Straits. Tasmania found to be an island.
- 1801 Flinders explored south coast of Australia.
- 1802 Port Phillip discovered. Queensland coast explored.
- 1803 Tasmania colonised from Sydney.
- 1804 Hobart Town settled. Collins landed at Port Phillip.
- 1805 Norfolk Island abandoned.
- 1806 Great floods in New South Wales, crops destroyed, food at famine prices.
- 1808 Governor Bligh deposed.
- 1809 Tasmania further settled. Discoveries in New South Wales.
- 1811 New South Wales explored westward. Blue Mountains crossed.
- 1814 Gold reported to be found near Bathurst.
- 1815 Hume explored country about Berrima. Goulburn plains discovered.
- 1816 First whaling vessels from Hobart Town started. Vinegrowing established in New South Wales.
- 1817 Oxley explored south-west part of New South Wales.
- 1818 Oxley's second explorations to the northward. King explored north coast of Australia.
- 1819 Bushranging in Tasmania suppressed by Governor Sorell.

- 1820 St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, founded.
- 1821 Macquarie, Governor of New South Wales, succeeded by Brisbane.
- 1822 Free settlers flocked to New South Wales. Parramatta observatory founded.
- 1823 Supreme Court and trial by jury granted to New South Wales.
- 1824 Legislative Council instituted in New South Wales. Dr. Lang arrived at Sydney.
- 1825 Tasmania declared independent. Stock speculations rife in New South Wales.
- 1826 Chamber of Commerce established in New South Wales. Bank of Australasia established.
- 1827 Botany waterworks commenced. Town of Albany, Western Australia, founded.
- 1828 Census showed population of New South Wales to be 36,598.
- 1829 Darling River discovered by Sturt. Western Australia established.
- 1830 Black war in Tasmania. Horses exported to India from New South Wales.
- 1831 Mitchell's explorations. First steamer (*Sophia Jane*, 256 tons) from England.
- 1832 Sydney aqueduct opened. Legislative Council proceedings first reported.
- 1833 Sydney declared a free port. 2685 free persons arrived in New South Wales.
- 1834 Honey bee introduced into Tasmania.
- 1835 Cunningham (botanist) killed by blacks. Australia Felix (Portland Bay) discovered.

- 1836 *Melbourne Advertiser* published by Fawkner. Lonsdale resident magistrate of Port Phillip.
- 1837 Sites of Melbourne, Williamstown, and Geelong laid out. Adelaide laid out.
- 1838 Governor Gipps landed in Sydney. *Melbourne Daily News* and *Port Phillip Patriot* started.
- 1839 Last convict ship to Sydney. Penal settlement Moreton Bay abandoned. Population 125,000.
- 1840 First ironfoundry in Melbourne. Land mania in Port Phillip. New Zealand founded.
- 1841 Gipps Land opened up. South Australia in financial difficulties.
- 1842 Western Australia improving in her prospects. Queensland opened up.
- 1843 Representative institutions conceded to Australia. Copper and lead discovered.
- 1844 Sturt's expedition to the centre of the continent. Flood in Port Phillip.
- 1845 Meat-preserving first tried in Sydney. Cotton-growing started in Queensland.
- 1846 Coal found in Western Australia. Gregory's explorations.
- 1847 Land settlement discussed. Leichhardt started on last journey.
- 1848 Growth of silk promoted. Bishop of Melbourne arrived.
- 1849 Colonists refused to allow convicts to land in Australia.
- 1850 Separation of Port Phillip (Victoria) from New South Wales.

- 1851 Drought and large bush fires. Black Thursday.
Discovery of gold.
- 1852 First mail steamer from England. Rush of diggers
to Australia.
- 1853 Crisis in South Australia. Federation question
raised. Exploration in Western Australia.
- 1854 New Constitution Bill of Victoria introduced. Gold
escort robbed. Ballarat riots.
- 1855 Gold license fee repealed. Responsible govern-
ment introduced into Victoria. Cotton shipped
from Brisbane.
- 1856 First New South Wales railway opened. Gregory in
search of Leichhardt. Twelve gold-fields in Victoria.
- 1857 Public Library opened, Melbourne. Telegraph be-
tween Adelaide, Melbourne, Hobart Town, and
Sydney.
- 1858 Various explorations from Adelaide. Yan Yean
opened. Australian wine trade increasing.
- 1859 Separation of Queensland. Arrival of Sir George F.
Bowen, first Governor.
- 1860 Land order system of Queensland. Stuart reached
centre of Australia. Burke and Wills' expe-
dition.
- 1861 Land Act of New South Wales passed. Statistical
conference held. Sir John Young Governor of
New South Wales.
- 1862 Duffy Land Act passed in Victoria. State-aid
to religion abolished in New South Wales.
Northern territory settled.

- 1863 Public funeral of Burke and Wills. Sir Charles Darling, Governor of Victoria, arrived.
- 1864 Echuca railway opened. Queensland railway commenced. Port Albany settled.
- 1865 Last Leichhardt search. Crisis in Victoria, in consequence of tariff.
- 1866 Darling recalled. Sugar-cane, arrowroot, and cotton cultivated in Queensland.
- 1867 H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh visited Australia. Melbourne Post-office opened and Town Hall founded.
- 1868 H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh shot at in Sydney. Brisbane Grammar School and Tasmanian railway founded.
- 1869 Forrest explored Western Australia. Last Tasmanian aboriginal died. Cook's monument founded in Sydney.
- 1870 Intercolonial conference. Imperial troops left Australia.

GOVERNORS OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Captain Arthur Phillip, R.N., from 26th January, 1788, to 10th December, 1792.

Captain F. Grose, Lieutenant-Governor, from 11th December, 1792, to 12th December, 1794.

Captain Paterson, N.S.W. Corps, Lieutenant-Governor, from 13th December, 1794, to 16th September, 1795.

Captain Hunter, R.N., from 17th September, 1795, to 27th September, 1800.

Captain P. G. King, R.N., from 28th September, 1800, to 13th August, 1806.

Captain W. Bligh, R.N., from 13th August, 1806, to 26th January, 1808, when he was deposed by Major] G. Johnston, N.S.W. Corps.

Major G. Johnston, N.S.W. Corps, administered government from 26th January, 1808, to end of July, 1808.

Lieut.-Colonel J. Foveaux superseded Major Johnston, from July, 1808, to beginning of 1809.

Colonel Wm. Paterson superseded Foveaux, from beginning of 1809 to 28th December, 1809.

Major-General L. Macquarie, from 29th December, 1809, to 1st December, 1821.

Major-General Sir Thomas Brisbane, K.C.B., from 1st December, 1821, to 1st December, 1825.

- Colonel Stewart, 3rd Regiment Buffs, Lieutenant-Governor, from 2nd December, 1825, to 18th December, 1825.
- Lieut.-General Sir R. Darling, from 19th December, 1825, to 21st October, 1831.
- Colonel Lindsay, C.B., Lieutenant-Governor, from 22nd October, 1831, to 2nd December, 1831.
- Major-General Sir R. Bourke, K.C.B., from 3rd December, 1831, to 5th December, 1837.
- Lieut.-Colonel K. Snodgrass, Lieutenant-Governor, from 6th December, 1837, to 23rd February, 1838.
- Sir George Gipps, from 24th February, 1838, to 11th July, 1846.
- Sir Maurice O'Connell, from 12th July, 1846, to 2nd August, 1846.
- Sir Charles A. Fitzroy, from 3rd August, 1846, to 17th January, 1855.
- Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., from 20th January, 1855, to 22nd January, 1861.
- Lieut.-Colonel J. F. Kempt, Administrator, from 23rd January, 1861, to 21st March, 1861.
- Right Hon. Sir J. Young, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Administrator, from 22nd March, 1861, to 15th May, 1861; Governor-in-Chief, from 16th May, 1861, to 24th December, 1867.
- Sir Trevor Chute, K.C.B., Administrator, from 25th December, 1867, to 6th January, 1868.
- Right Hon. Earl of Belmore, from 7th January, 1868, to 22nd February, 1872.
- Sir Alfred Stephen, K.C.B., Chief Justice, Administrator, from 23rd February, 1872, to 2nd June, 1872.

Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, K.C.M.G., from 3rd June, 1872, present Governor.

QUEENSLAND.

Sir George F. Bowen, from 10th December, 1859, to 4th January, 1868.

Colonel Blackall, from 14th August, 1868, to 2nd January, 1871.

Marquis of Normanby, from 12th August, 1871, to 14th November, 1874.

William Wellington Cairns, G.C.M.G., from 14th November, 1874, to 1877.

Sir A. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., 1877, present Governor.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Captain John Hindmarsh, R.N., K.H., from 28th December, 1836, to 16th July, 1838.

George Milner Stephen administered government from 16th July, 1838, to 12th October, 1838.

Lieut.-Colonel George Gawler, K.H., from 12th October, 1838, to 15th May, 1841.

George Grey, Esq., from 15th May, 1841, to 25th October, 1845.

Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Holt Robe, from 25th October, 1845, to 2nd August, 1848.

Sir Edward Fox Young, from 2nd August, 1848, to 20th December, 1854.

Boyle Travers Finnis, Esq., Administrator, from 20th December, 1854, to 8th June, 1855.

Sir Richard Graves Macdonnell, C.B., from 8th June, 1855, to 4th March, 1862.

Sir Dominick Daly, from 4th March, 1862, to 19th February, 1868.

Lieut.-Colonel Francis Gilbert Hamley, Administrator, from 20th February, 1868, to 16th February, 1869.

Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., from 16th February, 1869, to 9th June, 1873.

Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., from 9th June, 1873, to 1877.

Sir W. W. Cairns, C.M.G., 1877.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir W. Jervois, R.E., present Governor.

TASMANIA.

Colonel David Collins, R.M., Lieutenant-Governor, from 16th February, 1804, to 24th March, 1810.

Lieutenant Edward Lord, R.M., commandant, and Captain Murray, 73rd Regiment, commandant, from 24th March, 1810, to February, 1812.

Colonel Geils, 73rd Regiment, commandant, from February, 1812, to 4th February, 1813.

Colonel Thomas Davey, R.M., Lieutenant-Governor, from 4th February, 1813, to 9th April, 1817.

Colonel William Sorell, Lieutenant-Governor, from 9th April, 1817, to 14th May, 1824.

Colonel George Arthur, Lieutenant-Governor, from 14th May, 1824, to 30th October, 1836.

Lieutenant-General Sir R. Darling, Governor-in-Chief, from 3rd to 6th December, 1825.

Lieutenant-Colonel K. Snodgrass (acting), from 30th October, 1836, to 5th January, 1837.

Sir John Franklin, R.N., Lieutenant-Governor, from 5th January, 1837, to 21st August, 1843.

Sir J. E. E. Wilmot, Bart., Lieutenant-Governor, from 21st August, 1843, to 13th October, 1846.

Charles Joseph La Trobe, Esq., Administrator, from 13th October, 1846, to 25th January, 1847.

Sir William T. Denison, Lieutenant-Governor, from 26th January, 1847, to 8th January, 1855.

Sir Henry E. Fox Young, Governor-in-Chief, from 8th January, 1855, to 10th December, 1861.

Colonel Sir T. Gore Browne, C.B., from 10th December, 1861, to 29th December, 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Trevor, C.B., Administrator, from 30th December, 1868, to 15th January, 1869.

Charles Ducane, Esq., from 15th January, 1869, to July, 1874.

Frederick Aloysius Weld, Esq., from July, 1874. Present Governor.

VICTORIA.

Captain William Lonsdale, P.M., from 1st October, 1836, to 30th September, 1839.

Charles Joseph La Trobe, Esq., Superintendent of District of Port Phillip, from 30th September, 1839; Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria, 15th July, 1851, to 5th May, 1854.

J. V. F. Foster, Administrator, from 8th May, 1854, to 22nd June, 1854.

Sir C. Hotham, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor, from 22nd June, 1854, to 31st December, 1855.

Major-General Edward Macarthur, Administrator, from 1st January, 1856, to 26th December, 1856.

Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., Captain-General, Governor-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral, from 26th December, 1856, to 10th September, 1863.

Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, from 11th September, 1863, to 7th May, 1866.

Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B., Administrator, from 7th May, 1866.

Sir Charles Manners Sutton, K.C.B. (Viscount Canterbury), from 15th August, 1866, to 2nd March, 1873.

Hon. Sir William Foster Stawell, Administrator, from 3rd March, 1873, to 19th March, 1873.

His Honor Mr. Justice Barry, Knt., Administrator, from 20th March, 1873, to 30th March, 1873.

Sir George Ferguson Bowen, K.C.M.G., from 31st March, 1873. *Present Governor to 1879*

Marquis de Grace de Marquis of Normanby Present Governor

WEST AUSTRALIA.

Captain James Stirling, Lieutenant-Governor, from 1st June, 1829, to September 30th, 1832.

Captain Irwin, Acting Lieutenant-Governor, from 30th September, 1832, to September, 1833.

Captain Daniell, Acting Lieutenant-Governor, from September, 1833, to 11th May, 1834.

Captain Beete, Acting Lieutenant-Governor, from 12th May, 1834, to 24th May, 1834.

Sir James (formerly Captain) Stirling, from August, 1834, to December, 1838.

John Hutt, Esq., from 2nd January, 1839, to December, 1845.

Colonel Andrew Clarke, K.H., from February, 1846, to February, 1847.

Lieutenant-Colonel (formerly Captain) Irwin, from February, 1847, to July, 1848.

Captain Charles Fitzgerald, from August, 1843, to June, 1855.

Arthur Edward Kennedy, Esq., from June, 1855, to 17th February, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Bruce (acting), from 17th to 27th February, 1862.

John Stephen Hampton, Esq., from 27th February, 1862, to 30th September, 1869.

Frederick Aloysius Weld, Esq., from 30th September, 1869, to 14th November, 1874.

William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G., from 14th November, 1874, to 1877.

Colonel St. George Ord, 1877, present Governor.

